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MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Government
Publications

Temagami District LAND USE PLAN



Proposed Policy
and Planning Options



Ontario



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foreward

The goal of the Ministry of Natural Resources is:

"To provide opportunities for outdoor recreation and resource development for the continuous social and economic benefits of the people of Ontario and to administer, protect and conserve public lands and waters".

Land use planning is one method used by the Ministry of Natural Resources to co-ordinate resource activities in order to minimize conflicts and to ensure the wise use of natural resources, while protecting the environment.

The land use planning process co-ordinates where resource uses will occur. The Ministry prepares plans at three levels; the Provincial, the Regional and the District. Planning in this sequence ensures that broad decisions are made before detailed ones, and that an overall context for decision-making exists.

The Provincial Plan provides policies on how natural resources are to be managed in Ontario. These Provincial policies are discussed in three Regional plans - Northwestern Ontario, Northeastern Ontario and Southern Ontario.

The Ministry of Natural Resources Strategic Land Use Plan for Northeastern Ontario has been recently completed. This plan contains program objectives and resource targets for each of the fifteen administrative Districts in Northeastern Ontario. The regionally assigned objectives and targets pertinent to the Temagami District will be stated in this report.

At the District level of the Ministry's land use planning process, each District is preparing a local land use plan to state where the various resource targets will be achieved.

This report represents the second phase of a program to develop and implement a land use plan for the Temagami District of the Ministry of Natural Resources. The first phase consisted of a published report outlining basic background information concerning the natural resources and existing uses of the District. This report contains land use policies, as well as land use plan options, consisting of maps and corresponding text for the Temagami District.

From these Plan options, a preferred land use plan has been recommended for implementation in the Temagami District. By the end of December 1982, after a public review of the proposals contained in this document, the land use plan should be completed. The final phase of this program involves the implementation and continuous monitoring of the approved land use plan.

contents

foreward	i
contents	iii
maps	iv
tables	v
appendices	v
I INTRODUCTION	
A: land use planning	1
B: background information	3
C: plan organization	3
D: application and interpretation	4
II DISTRICT PERSPECTIVE	
A: provincial and regional context	6
B: the planning area	6
III PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION	
A: public issues	8
B: Ministry of Natural Resources issues	10
IV GENERAL POLICY	
A: planning principles	12
B: general integrated management strategy	14
C: environment	15
D: local and traditional users	16
E: land and water management	18
F: energy resources	25
V INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT POLICY	
A: roads	28
B: forest reserves	30
VI SPECIFIC RESOURCE POLICIES	
A: mineral management	34
B: forest management	38
C: agriculture	42
D: wild rice	44
E: tourism	46
F: fisheries management	48
G: wildlife management	54
H: provincial parks	65
I: crown land recreation	71
J: cottaging	74

VII	OPTIONS	
A:	proposed plan and wilderness park options	76
B:	plan evaluation	118
C:	evaluation of proposed plan and wilderness park options	120
VIII	IMPLEMENTATION	
A:	plan implementation	126
B:	existing uses (including commitments)	129
IX	PLAN REVIEW AND AMENDMENT	131
X	PUBLIC CONSULTATION	133

	maps	following page
1. Regional Location		6
2. Temagami Administration		6
3. Bear Island Land Claim/Caution		16
4. Fire Priority Areas		22
5. Water Management		24
6. Mineral Potential		34
7. Critical Aggregate Deposits		36
8. Critical Timber Areas		40
9. Critical Agricultural Lands		42
10. Critical Fishing Lakes		52
11. Lake Trout Lakes		52
12. Critical Wildlife Habitat		58
13. Commercial Fur		64
14. Provincial Parkland Requirements		68
15. Crown Land Recreation Facilities		72
16. Candidate Cottaging Lakes		74
17. Proposed Management Areas		back cover

tables

1	Timber Target Summary	39
2	Fisheries Data and Targets	50
3	Lake Trout Management	53
4	Temagami District Moose Targets	57
5	Present and Potential Harvest by Species	63
6	Recreation and Tourism Targets	67
7	Cottaging Targets	74
8	Planning Approval Procedure	130

appendices

A.	designated lakes - existing outpost camps	135
B.	lake trout lakes	136
C.	access points	137
D.	candidate remote cottage lakes	138



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A: land use planning

The Ministry of Natural Resources carries out management of resources under a corporate planning system which is made up of five subsystems:

- POLICY PLANNING which answers the question of WHAT is to be achieved and WHY;
- LAND USE PLANNING which answers the question of generally WHERE the Ministry of Natural Resources programs are to occur;
- RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANNING which answers the question of HOW a particular resource will be managed;
- WORK PROGRAM PLANNING which deals with FUNDING and TIMING for programs; and,
- WORK PROGRAM EVALUATION which answers the question of HOW WELL programs are completed.

The Land Use Planning subsystem operates under a number of planning principles, one of which states that planning decisions are made through a hierarchy of planning areas where broad decisions are made before detailed decisions. Under this principle, District land use plans represent the planning product which will guide the next facet of the corporate planning system, the management plan.

Under the hierarchy of the land use planning system, plans are prepared at three levels - the Province, the planning Region and the District. Generally, the role of each planning level can be described as follows:

1. PROVINCIAL LEVEL

Policy development at the provincial level is an ongoing process of government and is not a result of the land use planning process. The land use planning process does, however, combine the policies into one report, so conflicts and omissions may be more readily detected. The provincial level of land use planning indicates the proposed policies - objectives and tar-

gets to be assigned to each planning region. Public involvement at this level occurs primarily through traditional political mechanisms.

2. REGIONAL LEVEL

The Province is subdivided into three planning regions for land use planning purposes. Policy is refined by testing the proposed provincial targets through public participation and by calculation of the capacity of the region to produce desired benefits. Once the policy has been found acceptable, specific resource targets are derived and assigned to the Districts. Public participation at the regional level is open to all concerned individuals and groups.

3. DISTRICT LEVEL

Policy is finalized by testing the Regionally assigned targets. This involves public participation and a careful consideration of the District's capacity to meet the targets. If a target appears to be unachievable, changes must be negotiated with the Regional office. When the targets are found acceptable then land use plan options are prepared, and a review and implementation procedure developed. Finally, a land use plan will be approved.

The essence of a District land use plan is an identification of appropriate land and water areas for the proper administration of the various Ministry resource management programs.

Under the Ministry of Natural Resources corporate planning system, land use plans must be in place before management plans can be prepared. As previously stated the land use plan is an all encompassing document which integrates all the various resource management programs of the Ministry. The land use plan generally identifies where certain activities should occur and briefly outlines the direction which management of certain resources should take.

Management plans are prepared for individual resource activities, and generally indicate in some detail how the resource is to be managed. Management plans are prepared for resources such as forests, wildlife (moose, deer, waterfowl), fisheries, and provincial parks.

B: background information

Before any plan can be prepared, adequate background information must be gathered and analysed. This information is necessary for the testing of resource targets and the preparation of planning options.

In 1980, a document titled Background Information - Temagami District was prepared and distributed to many interest groups, industries and local residents. The document outlined the various natural resources of the District, their historical use, present utilization and their capability for future considerations. In addition, the document outlined a number of resource management issues which would be dealt with in the land use plan. Similar reports were prepared to support planning decisions made at the provincial and planning region levels.

Most information documents become outdated soon after publication. Resource utilization is often affected by many external factors including changes in the economy, new direction in government policy and additional knowledge gained through research. In order to ensure that planning decisions are based on the best information available, the District has continually revised all background data. Such up-to-date information is kept on file at the District office.

C: plan organization

The objectives of this document are:

- to identify land and water areas within the Temagami District considered to be critical to the achievement of the individual resource program targets;

-
- to identify alternative land and water areas (plan options) and methods (Strategies) by which all of the resource program targets can be achieved within the District;
 - to identify a preferred land use plan to guide the future management of the District's natural resources; and
 - to encourage local residents, traditional users and others to voice their concerns and provide comment.

The report is divided into ten sections, including: the introduction, an overall view of the district, a discussion of problems and issues identified by both public and staff members, policies proposed to deal with the perceived problems and designed to meet the assigned targets, a proposed plan for discussion purposes, plan implementation procedures, a plan review and amendment process and, in the final section, a request for input from readers of this report.

D: application and interpretation

The land use plan is defined as a document which indicates how this Ministry intends to use Crown land and how it will attempt to influence the use of private land in order to achieve program objectives.

The Ministry of Natural Resources is the custodian and manager of all provincial Crown (public) land in the Province. Crown land management activities undertaken by the Ministry can usually proceed with few restrictions; however, the Ministry must consider the concerns of other agencies and the public and react in an appropriate manner.

In order to achieve objectives on privately owned lands, the Ministry must educate and persuade land owners to take a direct interest in management of their resources.

Municipalities have the authority, through legislation, to prepare plans

and by-laws to regulate uses on lands within their jurisdiction. Such plans may influence the Ministry's ability to carry out its programs on both private and Crown lands. Where municipal official plans are in place, the Ministry will make every attempt to recognize their intent, however, if conflicts become evident, the Ministry will negotiate with the municipality in question to ensure that mutual objectives can be achieved.

The Ministry's land use plan should also be comparable with the plans of other agencies of the government - both provincial and federal. Other government ministries and agencies often prepare plans to carry out their programs. When such plans affect this Ministry's resource management objectives, discussions and negotiations may be required to ensure that resource activities are not unduly constrained.

This document contains policies and plan options prepared in the public interest by the Ministry of Natural Resources. The responsibility for interpreting policies or specific items such as area delineations rests with the Ministry of Natural Resources.

II DISTRICT PERSPECTIVE

A: provincial and regional context

The Province of Ontario is subdivided into eight Ministry of Natural Resources administrative regions. The Northeastern Region, in which Temagami District is located, lies south of the Arctic watershed and extends from the Ottawa River to Lake Superior (Map 1).

The Temagami District (Map 2) lies immediately south of the Arctic-Great Lakes drainage divide and its eastern boundary is Lake Timiskaming. Major centres within the District are the Tri-Town communities of New Liskeard, Haileybury, and Cobalt, and the Town of Temagami. The land and water base of the Temagami District provides the raw materials for major industrial complexes and the opportunity for extensive outdoor recreational activities.

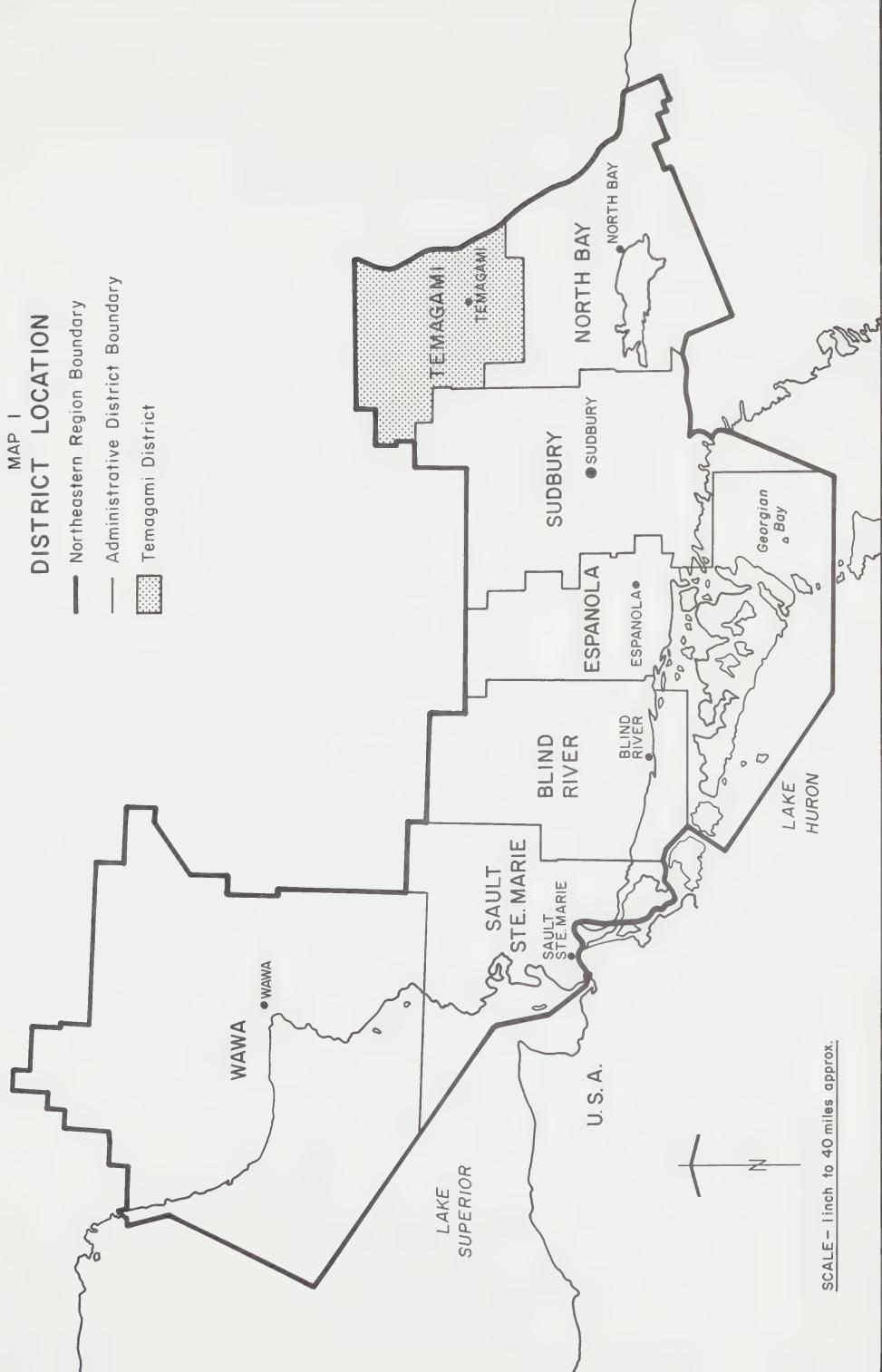
B: the planning area

The Temagami District encompasses an area of 6,882 square kilometres (2,647 square miles) of which 13% or 894 square kilometres (344 square miles) is water (Map 2). Within this area, there are 9 organized municipalities and all or parts of 60 unorganized townships. Historically, natural resources have largely influenced human activities and development within the District.

Recent historical events have had a significant effect on the resource based industries of the Temagami District. The development of urban and rural settlements, and the construction of the services needed to support

MAP I DISTRICT LOCATION

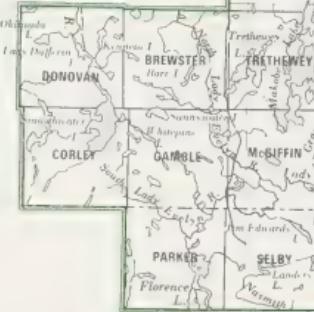
- Northeastern Region Boundary
- Administrative District Boundary
- Temagami District



SCALE - 1 inch to 40 miles approx.



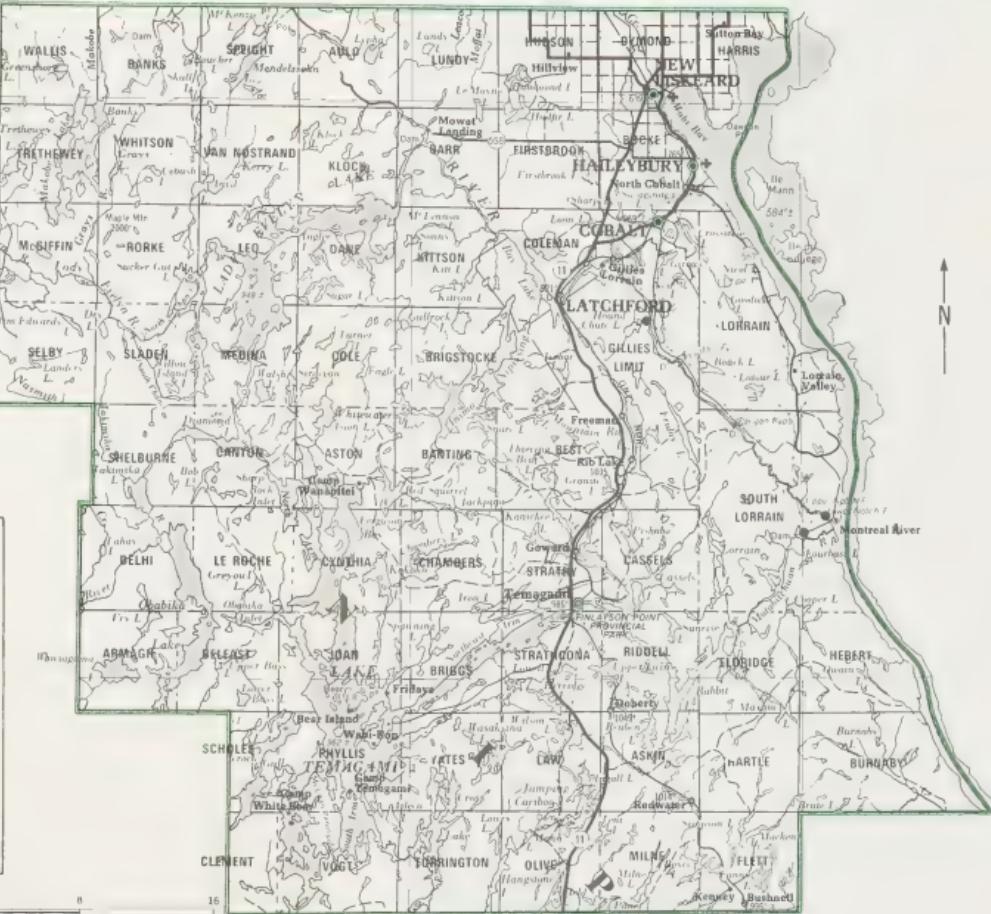
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TEMAGAMI ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT NORTHEASTERN REGION

MAP 2
TEMAGAMI
ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT

Boundary of Temagami Admin. District



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these centres (ie. hydro, roads, railways, sewers and water service, etc.) has been largely a phenomenon of the twentieth century and the increased demand for primary resources.

Within the twenty year planning period, economic growth in the Temagami District is intimately linked to maintaining a healthy and diverse industrial base. We are dependent on growth in three major economic sectors: a) the primary industries such as logging and mining, b) tourism, and c) the agricultural community. It is important to ensure that proper resource management practices are adhered to so that available growth potential can be realized.

III PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

One of the main objectives of the Ministry's Land Use Planning program is to identify and attempt to resolve natural resource related problems. This can be accomplished through allocation of the local resource base between a variety of user groups or through the alteration of management practices either to eliminate or lessen conflicts.

The role of the public in this process is important. The Ministry is committed to public consultation processes which will provide equitable opportunities for individuals to contribute to decisions that will be made.

This section outlines concerns raised by the public resulting from consultation activities which followed publication of the Ministry's Phase I - Background Information document in June, 1980.

As well, natural resource problems which face Ministry natural resource managers are also listed.

A: public issues

In November, 1980, two open house meetings (Temagami and New Liskeard) were held in which the public were invited to discuss their concerns with Ministry staff. Many comments and suggestions were received both during and after these meetings. A summary of public concerns as they relate to land use planning is outlined below.

1. Communication

- need for better communication between Ministry of Natural Resources, the public, and private businesses.

2. Wildlife

- loss of habitat.

3. Fisheries

- more stocking.
- habitat degradation from cottage development.

4. Agriculture

- make land available for farming.
- protect agricultural lands.
- protect wetland areas from drainage.

5. Roads

- road closings deny access to good fishing and hunting.
- want to know where new roads are going.
- access creates adverse impact on fish and wildlife.
- threat to areas wilderness integrity.

6. Mining, Pits and Quarries

- need to restore former mining sites, pits and quarries.
- land caution has stopped claim staking.

7. Forest Management

- trees are there to be used, not wasted.
- timber commitments to industry affect land use plan.
- too much priority given to big companies.
- industry needs more wood.
- conflict with other uses of the forest.

8. Dams

- little regard given to long range effects.

9. Crown Land Disposition

- should be made easily available for municipal and commercial tourism development.

10. Crown Land Cottaging

- dislike for linear subdivisions.

11. Lake Temagami

- need to control private land use, water levels, and maintain the skyline reserve.
- preserve the character, beauty, and charm of the lake.
- opposed to mainland development, island only.
- need for planning controls.

12. Crown Land Recreation

- need for more hiking trails.
- stop attracting tourists.
- encourage tourism but not at the expense of wilderness.

13. Wilderness Park

- removes a significant amount of timber and reduces life of local mills too large.
 - we need more real wilderness parks. not large enough.
-

B: Ministry of Natural Resources issues

District staff have also identified land based natural resources concerns. Most of the problems and issues identified are associated with access.

Resource extraction requires good access, yet this access may lead to:

- recreational use and the attendant problems of garbage, littering, and wildfires.
- increased harvesting of wildlife and fish.
- demands for road maintenance when a road is no longer required for resource management, and
- loss of back-country values.

Other issues identified are:

- restricted Crown land disposition and mineral exploration due to the Bear Island Land Claim/Caution.
- land required for mineral and aggregate industry, compete with other uses ie.recreation, agriculture.
- forest reserves applied for protection of fisheries and wildlife habitats, canoe routes, highways, etc. become generally unavailable for timber production.

IV GENERAL POLICY

The Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan (S.L.U.P.) discusses a number of general and land use planning policies. These general policies cover topics which are important to resource managers for the administration of public lands and natural resources and as a basis for land use planning across the Region. This section contains these general policies.

A: planning principles

The Ministry of Natural Resources adopts the following general planning principles:

1. Plans will be made to achieve objectives:

Objectives will be clearly identified in terms of what is to be done and for whom.

2. Public consultation will be an essential part of the Planning Process. The public to be served by the plan will be actively involved in the planning process which decides how the resources are to be allocated.

3. The Planning process will include distinct points where options are considered and a full disclosure of all consequences and trade-offs for each option given.

The decisions which are made in each step of the planning process will be made public and the rationale given for each. The potential impacts and consequences of each decision and the trade-offs made between them will

also be displayed.

4. Planning will be dynamic process and will be sensitive to changing conditions and new information.

Conditions in the planning area will be monitored so that the plan can be reviewed and revised if necessary. Public consultation will be required to revise a plan.

5. Plans will be made for a long term and will provide for future options. The planning horizon for land use plans will be at least 20 years. However, many parts of the plan will require long commitment. For example, the practice of forestry may require land allocations to remain in effect for at least a 60 year period.

6. Planning decisions will be made through a hierarchy of planning areas where broad decisions are made before detailed decisions.

A planning framework is desirable to guarantee overall consistency and to ensure that provincial and regional concerns are met. Through this process regionally significant resources within the Northeastern Planning Region can be identified prior to the initiation of more detailed District plans.

7. The public good will take precedence over the private good.

Although the public interest must receive priority over the individual interest, it is essential to demonstrate a respect for individual rights and only overrule these where there is a clear and demonstrable reason for so doing.

8. Plans will identify land so that the most efficient use is made of the land as it relates to the objectives.

The prime measure of effectiveness of the plan is how well it achieves the objectives. A second measure will be cost effectiveness. If two plan options are being considered, the one which will permit the achievement of all the objectives at lowest social, economic, and environmental cost will be the best plan.

9. Plans will recognize that the natural environment has a limited ability to provide long-term benefits and to withstand use.

This principle recognizes that there are limits to the inherent productive capacity of land and water. Over-use or abuse will weaken the ability of

the resource base to meet user's long-term expectations in terms of quality and quantity. Resource production on a sustained yield basis will be encouraged in all plans.

B: general integrated management strategy

1. Objective

Ministry plans will be made to encourage orderly development, balance and future flexibility.

2. Discussion

"Orderly Development" indicates that development should be managed and should proceed within the framework of a plan. Uncontrolled development, because of its ad hoc nature, leads to inconsistency, conflict and duplication of effort and cost.

"Balance" indicates that different kinds and intensity of development must be allowed to occur within a planning area. Balance also implies that minority as well as majority interests shall be served.

"Future Flexibility" indicates that some resource potential should be held in reserve in order to allow for future options and accommodate change. It indicates that it may not be desirable to develop all resources to full potential right now. This will allow future generations to have some say in resource allocation. Another reason for adopting a future flexibility policy is to maintain a "cushion" or "contingency" to compensate against future disasters or errors in projections of future needs.

C: environment

1. Objective

The Ministry of Natural Resources will be committed to maintaining and improving overall environmental quality. All management programs of the Ministry will be subject to the Environmental Assessment Act.

The Ministry of Natural Resources will continue to identify through its component programs those areas which are sensitive to development.

2. Discussion

"Environment" is defined in the Environmental Assessment Act, (1975) as the social, economic, cultural and natural conditions that influence the life of man or a community.

The main concern of the Ministry of Natural Resources is that the environment provides the biophysical base for its programs. In addition, the Ministry of Natural Resources has certain specific responsibilities related to the environment. These include the identification of sensitive areas and the enforcement of legislation such as the Endangered Species Act, the Fisheries Act, and the Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act.

The Ministry of Natural Resources will ensure that resource management activities which follow from a land use plan (e.g. the construction of forest access roads and dams) adhere to the requirements of the Environmental Assessment Act.

The implementation of a land use plan may result in some disturbance to the social, economic and natural environment which may not be reversible. Although some effects may well be considered undesirable in isolation, these impacts will be evaluated against expected benefits and will be mitigated where possible.

D: local and traditional users

1. OBJECTIVE

The Ministry of Natural Resources will actively involve local people and traditional resource users in the preparation of its land use plans. The public participation program will emphasize the identification and consideration of the needs and wants of this group as a priority.

2. DISCUSSION

Ontario Crown resources belong to all of the people of Ontario and will be managed in the best interests of all citizens of the province including local and traditional users. In preparing its plans, the Ministry of Natural Resources will attempt to avoid disruption of traditional or existing uses.

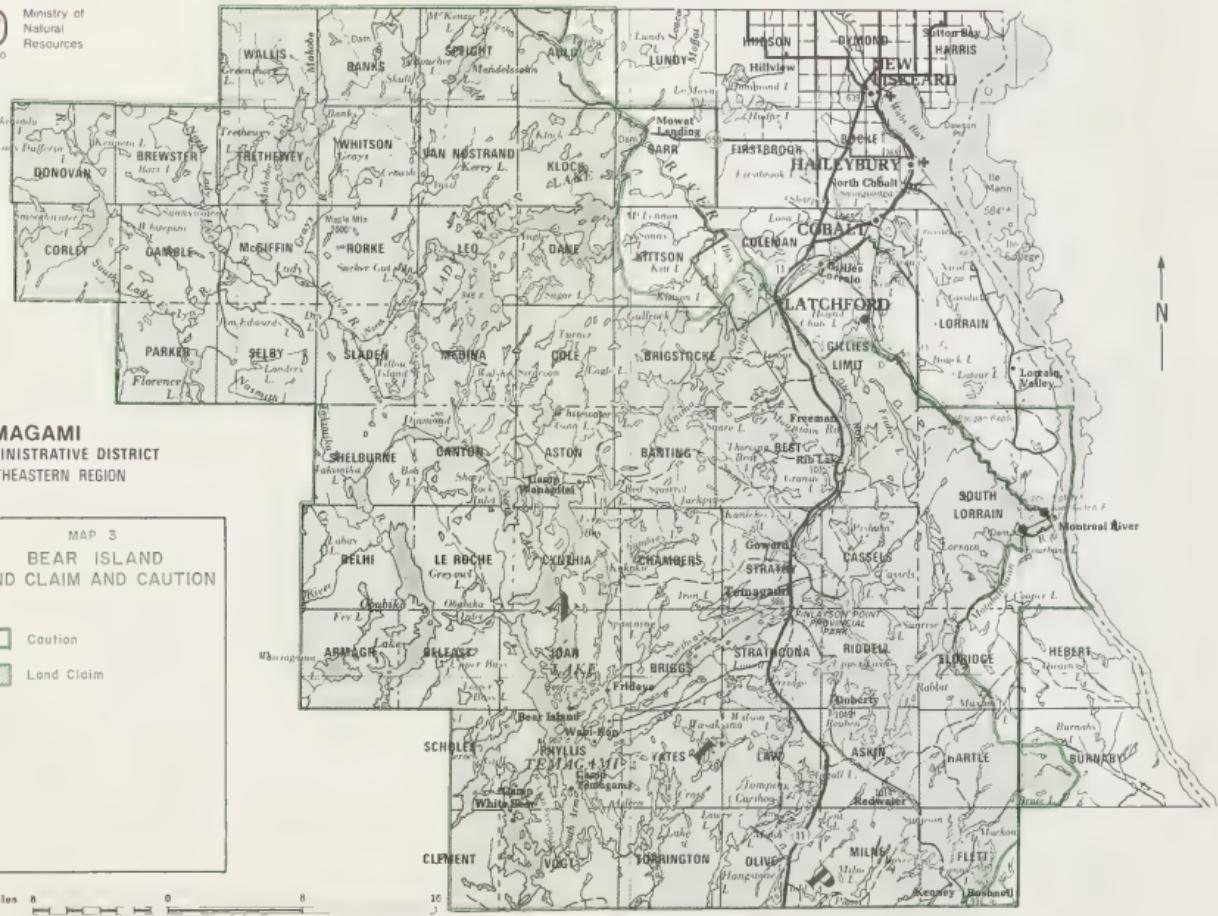
Local and traditional users will be considered the primary client group in all plans. The Ministry of Natural Resources will make a special effort to identify and accommodate their needs and wants in the planning process. Effective communication with local and traditional users will, of necessity, be given special attention when plans are prepared. However, it should be stressed that local and traditional users should not expect that their desires will always be fully met. In some cases, it may be necessary to give priority to national or provincial concerns. An example may be energy requirements.

Native people living in Northeastern Ontario are among the local and traditional users of certain natural resources. As such, native people will be consulted throughout all phases of the planning process to ensure that their interests are not unduly adversely affected.

It should be noted that in the Temagami District, the land use plans will be modified if necessary, upon resolution of the Temagami Indian Band



Ministry of
Natural Resources



land claim.

In August 1973, cautions were filed by the Temagami Band pursuant to The Land Titles Act which prevent the registration of Crown patents or leases in 110 townships in the Districts of Temiskaming, Sudbury and Nipissing. The total area affected by the cautions comprises approximately 10,360 square kilometres (Map 3).

An action is currently proceeding in the Supreme Court of Ontario to determine the right, title or interest of the Crown and the Temagami Indian people in these lands.

The allocation of the District fish and wildlife resources will be guided by the following priorities:

- (i) maintenance and/or rehabilitation of the resource,
- (ii) the resource rights of Treaty Indians,
- (iii) recreational benefits to the residents of Ontario, and
- (iv) the greatest economic benefits to Ontario.

The application of the local and traditional user policy will be modified appropriately in response to the outcome of the Temagami Indian Band land claim, the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Northern Environment, as well as ongoing negotiations.

E: land and water management

Broad Objective

To facilitate the orderly development and conservation of Ontario's land and water resources for continuous social and economic benefits for the people of Ontario.

To prevent loss of life and to minimize social disruption, property damage and loss of natural resource values from forest fires, floods, erosion, earth slippage and abandoned mines.

1. CROWN LAND

a. Objectives

To maintain the Crown's proprietary interest in land and water.

b. Discussion

The Ministry, through its programs has a custodianship responsibility for the 91% of the District that is Crown land. The proprietary interest is reflected in such programs as the removal of illegal occupations and the collection of acreage tax on mining lands. The government's position on land claims, such as those by native people, also reflects this proprietary interest.

Central to this custodianship responsibility is the maintenance of a record system for land transactions and an improved geographical referencing system, including surveys, referencing standards and the expansion of the Ontario Basic Mapping program. Ontario Basic Mapping (scale 1:2,000) is now complete for the towns of New Liskeard, Haileybury, Cobalt and Latchford, and the communities within the Township of Temagami.

2. MULTIPLE USE

a. Objective

To manage public lands as well as waters in an integrated multiple use manner.

b. Discussion

The paramount concern in land and water management is the allocation of land and water in such a way as to ensure effective and efficient use and to best satisfy the needs of the people of the Region and Ontario. The Ministry of Natural Resources strongly favours multiple use as a management strategy. The Ministry will as a result, manage public lands and waters in an integrated manner rather than separately through its component resources. For private lands the concept of multiple use will be encouraged. An integrated multiple use approach to resource use will provide optimum benefits for the people of Ontario.

Consistent with this multiple use approach, the Ministry will ensure that both the withdrawal of mining rights on Crown land and the withdrawal of productive forest land from forest management are kept to an absolute minimum. Here, the intent is to ensure that industrial development is supported by the broadest possible land base.

In keeping with this intent, a special approach will be taken within candidate park areas. Within these areas, identified park values will be protected. Uses and facilities which complement the achievement of park objectives will be encouraged. However, uses which have no significant negative impact on the long term achievement of park objectives will also be permitted with judicious controls. Those uses which would conflict with long term achievement of park objectives will be prohibited.

As part of the integration of uses, Ministry plans will emphasize the role that water resources fulfill. The Ministry will attempt to integrate various water resource uses such as transportation, recreation, hydraulic power generation, and flood control.

The land and water management policy will be pursued through continued liaison with other agencies and groups such as municipalities, the Ministry of Environment, and private industry.

Where municipal development controls are in effect, the Ministry of Natural Resources will attempt to complement those planning efforts in its Regional and District plans. However, if a significant provincial resource is inappropriately dealt with in a municipal planning document, a negotiated revision to the municipal planning document will be sought.

3. CROWN LAND DISPOSITION

a. Objective

To dispose of Crown land in order to encourage private initiatives and development.

b. Discussion

The Ministry disposes of land for a wide variety of uses in order to encourage private sector developments and initiatives.

When disposing of Crown land, the Ministry will ensure:

- that dispositions are consistent with existing policies and approved plans and meet the requirements of other agencies, government ministries and municipalities;
- that lands are developed or put to use, without delay, for the specific purpose for which they were granted;
- that lands are disposed of at prices or rents which represent a fair market value monetary return to the people of Ontario; and
- that inappropriate dispositions are discouraged on hazard lands, sensitive areas and critical resource lands.

In organized municipalities, the Ministry of Natural Resources will make public lands available for residential and urban uses if such uses are approved in an official plan or zoning by-law. Where an official plan or zoning by-law is not in place, consultation with the municipality, as well as approval of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing will be required. In unorganized areas, the Ministry of Natural Resources will dispose of land for rural residential use based upon the policy and recommendation of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. In both organized and unorganized areas, the Ministry of Natural Resources will

not act as developer for residential subdivisions.

In areas where new resource initiatives are being established, the Ministry's preference is to encourage workers to reside in an existing municipality rather than create a new townsite. Land disposition for agriculture, commercial tourism and cottaging will be subject to their respective policies contained elsewhere in this document.

4. CROWN LAND RECREATION

a. Objective

To provide for a wide variety of recreational opportunities on Crown land with minimal restrictions.

b. Strategy

The general policy for recreation use of Crown land is "permissive" with no charge for residents or non-residents excepting where:

- resource use conflicts are, or would be, significant;
 - environmental damage is evident, or would occur; and
 - such use would require either the occupation of a site in excess of twenty-one days or a permanent structure.
-

5. HAZARD LANDS

a. Objective

To identify and develop appropriate land use policies for hazardous areas of land as well as water which pose a threat to life, property, or resource values.

b. Discussion

Hazard lands are lands having inherent environmental hazards such as flood or erosion susceptibility, instability or any other physical condition which could pose a risk of loss of life, property damage or social disruption, if development were permitted.

Government policy is that there should be no encroachment on structural development on hazard lands. While the Province has adopted a general principle of no development in the case of floodplains, there are provisions for considering or accommodating exceptional circumstances. Relief from the strict application of the Floodplain Management Policies for Ontario

may be sought through (i) the two-zone floodway - flood fringe concept, or (ii) in unique situations, with Provincial approval, the application of a Special Policy Area approach.

Where development is proposed on hazard lands under private ownership, the approval of the Ministry of Natural Resources may be required in addition to other agency approvals such as Conservation Authority, the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, and the local municipality. (Map 5)

6. FIRE MANAGEMENT

a. Objectives

To prepare and implement fire management plans.

b. Strategy

The priorities for fire management are the protection of:

- human life;
- private and public property;
- timber production areas; and
- wildlife habitat, protection forest, and wilderness.

Uncontrolled fire is considered a hazard to life, property, and resource values. However, prescribed or controlled fire when properly employed as a management tool can have beneficial effects in such programs as timber or wildlife habitat management.

Map 4 indicates the fire priority areas in the District.

Temagami District is within an intensive fire management area; consequently, all wildfires will be aggressively suppressed.

The objective will be achieved by administering and enforcing the Forest Fires Prevention Act and by:

(i) Prevention

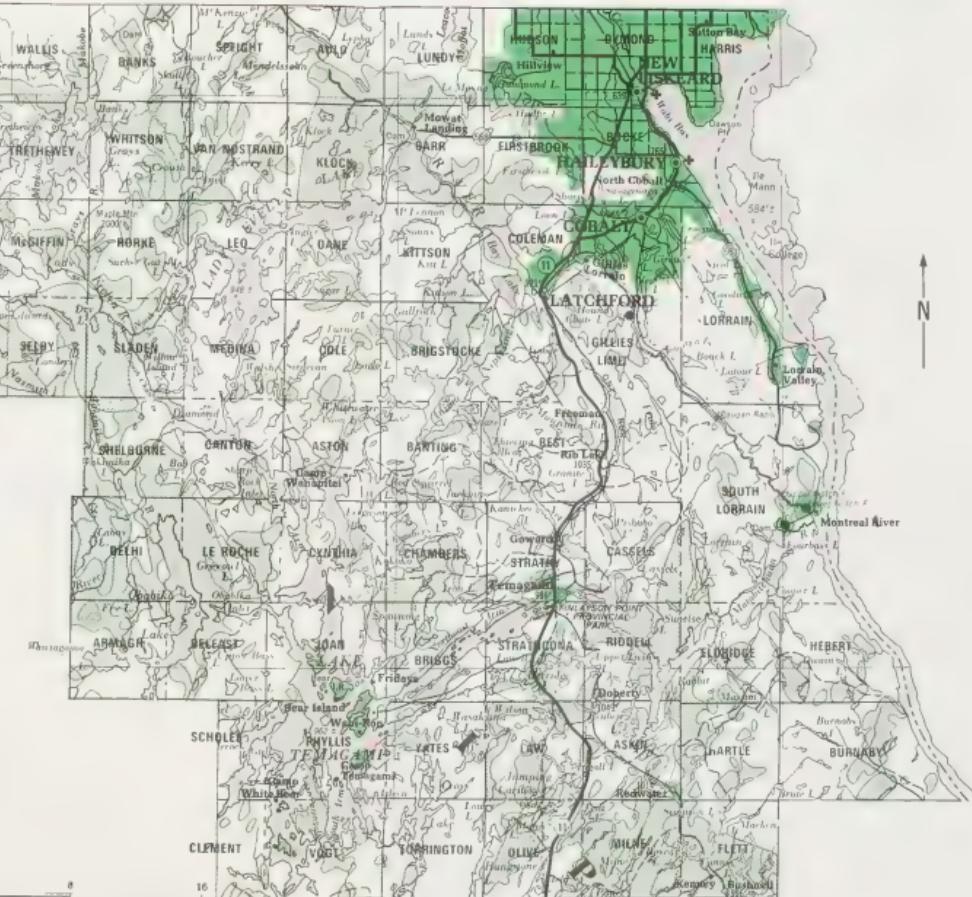
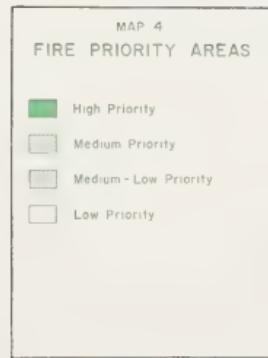
- carrying on a public educational program (eg. radio, highway signs, etc.);
- appointing fire wardens to assist in organized municipalities;
- reducing hazards through prescribed burning;



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Natural Resources



TEMAGAMI ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT NORTHEASTERN REGION



-
- compiling evacuation plans for organized municipalities;
 - issuing burning and work permits, follow-up inspections;
 - imposing travel restrictions during times of high fire hazard;
 - encouraging co-operative Fire Prevention Control Agreements with municipalities, railroads, and forest industries.

(ii) Detection

- undertaking regularly scheduled aerial detection patrols;
- seeking the co-operation of other agencies and the public to report all fires.

(iii) Suppression and Control

- training staff for fire fighting and support services;
- maintaining fire suppression equipment and an up-to-date inventory;
- co-ordinating fire suppression and support activities within the District;
- undertaking initial fire attack;
- provide men and equipment to other parts of the Province as need and priorities dictate.

At the present time the Ministry is re-evaluating Fire control objectives, organization and strategies in Ontario. Some recommendations may lead to a new direction in management of Fire in Ontario.

The use of Prescribed Burns in accordance with the Prescribed Burning Manual is considered to be an effective management technique primarily for attaining forest management objectives and reducing fire hazards on high risk sites.

7. WASTE DISPOSAL

a. Objective

To provide environmentally secure waste disposal sites for the safe disposal of solid waste generated from activities carried out on Crown land.

b. Discussion

The Ministry maintains garbage dumps in unorganized areas. The Ministry of the Environment regulate garbage dumps. The two Ministries co-operate to ensure that garbage dumps either meet the required standards or are closed.

8. WATER MANAGEMENT

a. Objective

To manage water and related land resources for the optimum continuous social, economic, and environmental benefit of the people of Ontario.

b. Strategy

The objective will be accomplished by:

- providing for the control of surface waters and the regulation of water related improvements in the Temagami District;
- continuing to regulate water related improvements through provisions of the Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act;
- requiring that operational plans address the methods to be employed to ensure that water quality and quantity is not unnecessarily and unacceptably impacted;
- continuing to assist in water quality and quantity control through the administration of the Public Lands Act, the Beach Protection Act, the Beds of Navigable Waters Act, the Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act and the Fisheries Act (Canada); and by participating with the Ministry of the Environment in the monitoring of water quality as it affects fisheries and recreational management;
- ensuring that road crossings of water courses are constructed in a manner that minimizes environmental disturbances (eg. siltation, flow restrictions) and that tailings dams are constructed in a proper manner; and
- evaluating the effects of new dams on Ministry programs, and ensuring optimum water levels for recreation, fisheries management, power generation, etc.

c. Discussion

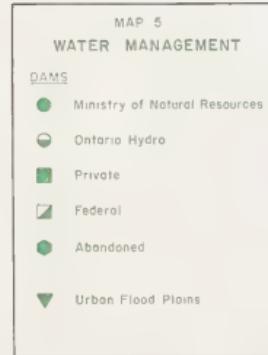
The Ministry has a peripheral role in regulating water quality except where it affects fisheries management concerns.

The Ministry also co-operates with the Ministry of the Environment in



Ministry of
Natural
Resources

TEMAGAMI
ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT
NORTHEASTERN REGION



monitoring acidity levels in lakes and streams. Samples are taken annually. During critical periods, such as spawning, water samples are taken to determine if acidity levels are having an adverse effect on spawning success.

The Ministry has both a direct and indirect involvement in water level control.

Directly, the Ministry operates and maintains two dams; Net Lake and North Milne Lake.

Indirectly, the Ministry recommends maximum and minimum water levels on other dam controlled lakes. In several instances, dams are operated by Ontario Hydro or by a private logging company within the maximum and minimum water levels established.

In conjunction with appropriate other agencies, improper development will be discouraged on flood prone lands in order to prevent loss of life, property damage and social disruption.

Map 5 indicates the dams in the District and urban lands known to be subject to flooding.

F: energy resources

Broad Objective

The Ministry of Natural Resources will contribute to the implementation of

Ontario's energy security policy through its allocation of land and water to various uses.

1. Objectives

To increase the proportion of Ontario's energy consumption provided from resources within the Province.

To increase reliance on renewable and recoverable energy resources and to decrease reliance on crude oil.

2. Target

By 1995 to contribute toward increasing the contribution provided by the Provinces' indigenous energy resources from 1978 level of 22% to a level of 37.5%.

3. Strategy

The policy will be achieved by:

- identifying lands and water which have a potential for providing energy resources i.e. hydraulic power, peat, fuelwood, etc.;
- allocating land and water for energy production in a manner which reflects both the importance of energy supply and the other resource potentials of the area;
- encouraging interim uses on lands and waters with significant energy potential which would not preclude their future use for energy production;
- encouraging energy recovery programs such as the use of forest residues from sawmill and pulpmill operations; and
- identifying fuelwood sources from Crown lands near urban areas.
- co-operating with other agencies and the private sector in the identification and development of energy resources; and
- directing resource management programs toward the identification of indigenous energy sources.

The Ministry will encourage the development of energy sources in such a way as to minimize the negative impact on land productivity and resource utilization.

Land and water needs for hydraulic power for forest biomass production, as well as for the extraction of peat may compete with other land uses for available land and water resources. Conflicts between land uses may be

analyzed through the Environmental Assessment process on a site by site basis.

There are three hydro producing dams in the Temagami District. The largest of these facilities, the Lower Notch, is located at the mouth of the Montreal River and has an installed capacity of 228 megawatts. The remaining two facilities, Hound Chutes and the Matabitchuan, hold an installed capacity of 2.8 and 10 megawatts respectively. These facilities are presently being evaluated for additional hydro potential, however, any redevelopment is unlikely to occur prior to 1995.

Ontario Hydro also maintains six other dams along the Montreal and Matabitchuan River systems to regulate water flow for the production of hydro electric power.

For hydraulic sites with an average energy output of less than 2 megawatts the Ministry of Natural Resources will entertain development proposals from any prospective developers. These will be evaluated on an individual proposal basis.

The demand for fuelwood has increased over 300% in the District. This has heavily taxed the supply available in Ministry woodlots. More woodlots must be established within a reasonable distance of urban centres, to meet the anticipated increase in demand. The commercial production of fuelwood will be encouraged.

Within the District, only two bogs are of sufficient extent to possibly accommodate peat production for energy use in the future. These are found in Barr and Auld Townships and exceed 1000 Ha in aerial extent. However, their proximity to the Montreal River, the unknown nature of numerous other parameters involved in developing peat resources, and the presence of much more extensive bogs to the northeast (Hilliard and Ingram Townships) probably precludes any production.

V INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT POLICY

The following policies on roads and reserves are critical elements which contribute toward the achievement of integrated resource management.

A: roads

1. Objective

To support achievement of Ministry programs access roads will be constructed and maintained.

2. Strategy

- When constructing roads under its jurisdiction, the Ministry will plan the construction, maintenance and abandonment of roads (where appropriate) according to approved land use plans, resource management plans and provincial environmental policies. Public consultation will be a component of the review process for individual road access projects as provided for in Section VIII and provisions of the Environmental Assessment Act.
- When advising on or determining the location of roads, the Ministry will generally strive to access, undeveloped resource potential and avoid resource conflicts or sites physically sensitive to road construction.
- Road maintenance priorities will be assigned to those roads providing the greatest benefits.
- Roads aid in the integration of Ministry program activities and ideally should serve two or more purposes (eg. timber management and recreational access) and should be generally open to the public.
- While roads will generally be open to the public, this practice may not always be beneficial, particularly when limited resources come under in-

creasing pressure. Therefore, the Ministry may elect to close roads under its jurisdiction where:

- (i) an emergency situation exists, or if public safety is in jeopardy;
- (ii) such action can be effectively utilized as a technique for limiting the harvesting of an over utilized resource;
- (iii) an existing facility is placed in undue jeopardy due to unlimited public access; and
- (iv) the maintenance of future flexibility of resources is required.

Except in an emergency, road closure will not deny access to private property directly accessed by the road.

- To ensure road co-ordination, roads will be pre-planned through development of multi-year roads plans, management plans, operating plans and annual plans.

- Logging access in proximity to commercial outpost camps is a major land use conflict in parts of the planning area. In order to mitigate the impact these uses have on each other, the following guidelines should apply:

- (i) all main and secondary forest access roads will be located at least 2,000 feet from the shoreline of certain lakes designated by the District Manager (see Appendix A);
- (ii) all secondary roads will be made impassible by scarification or by other means to a distance of one mile from the lake or where they join a main road, whichever is first encountered after logging is completed and regeneration is established;
- (iii) the District Manager will review all pertinent road construction plans for the upcoming year with the local N.O.T.O. representative or any affected tourist operator. This review should be made as far in advance of proposed road construction as possible or as the plans become available; and
- (iv) there will be no deviation from items (i) and (ii) unless the District Manager meets with the timber company to discuss and explore alternative routes or road construction or removal conditions. If a modified road plan does not result, the District Manager will call a meeting of the parties involved to discuss and resolve the problems.

3. Discussion

During the 1981-82 fiscal year, the Ministry maintained 99 kilometres of road within the District. No new roads were constructed.

In most cases, roads are required to move resource products to processing and market. They also access areas for mineral exploration. In many cases they are needed to convert recreational potential into tourism benefits. Roads also disperse recreationalists over wider areas and thus provide for a more complete and balanced use of fish and wildlife resources.

Roads, however, can be a disbenefit when limited resources come under increasing pressure. Many of these situations can be avoided through the preplanning of road locations, limiting the duration of a road or restricting all or certain classes of vehicles through road closure. All of these possibilities must eventually be considered as resource management tools.

There will be cases where conflicts arise; the District Manager will resolve such conflicts through an analysis of the social, economic and environmental impact of the proposed access.

B: forest reserves

The Ministry of Natural Resources may establish forest reserves within the district based on one or a combination of the following:

- to provide erosion and siltation protection for adjacent waterbodies;
- to provide for the maintenance of aesthetics on travel corridors (roads, railways, canoe routes, trails, etc.);
- to provide for the maintenance of forest productivity and utilization of wood fibre;
- to provide for the maintenance of suitable fish and wildlife habitat;
- to provide for the preservation of certain significant historical, geological, fishery, wildlife or vegetation feature.

1. Strategy

The policy will be accomplished by:

- establishing forest reserves on a case by case basis during development of management plans, operating plans and annual plans;
- ensuring that management within reserves be responsive to those values the reserve was designed to protect.

The following general management prescriptions will serve as guidelines for making decisions related to management within reserves;

- do not cut trees within 180 metres of a major highway or 120 metres of a secondary highway or larger lakes, if replanting or scarification for natural regeneration can not be completed in the year following the cut;
- do not cut trees from steep slopes if soil erosion and soil slides are expected to follow the cut;
- keep logging slash at least 30 metres back from the edge of road right-of-ways and the waters edge of streams, rivers and lakes;
- consider the requirements of wildlife and other values when planning forest reserves;
- use the alternate block cut method along highways, be it strip or patch;
- use a 50% removal method, removing the final 50% only when the original cut-over is satisfactorily regenerated and in a "free to grow" state;
- do not highgrade hardwood stands for their conifer content;
- ensuring that forest reserves when established are justifiable in a multiple use concept. Few, if any, reserves should be considered as not being available for timber extraction or management purposes;
- ensuring that the extent and size of reserves are responsive to the values being protected.

The following general forest reserve widths will serve as guidelines for making decisions related to the extent and size of reserves.

- major highways 185 metres
- secondary highways 120 metres
- larger lakes (over 40 hectares) and major rivers 120 metres
- railways 90 metres
- trout streams which double as wildlife cover 30 metres
- significant portages and trails 30 metres

The following are the types of reserves applied within the Temagami District.

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| Skyline | ● Lake Temagami |
| 1,000 metres | ● Heronries, Osprey & Eagle nesting sites |
| 200 metres | ● Lake trout spawning areas |
| 180 metres | ● Highway 11, 118 and 65 |
| 120 metres | ● Highway 567, 558 |
| | ● All lakes over 40 ha. |
| | ● Montreal, Lady Evelyn, Grays, Anima Nip, Makobe, Obabika & Ottawa River |
| | ● Known or potential Lake Trout lakes |
| | ● Known or potential Rainbow and Brook Trout lakes |
| | ● Moose aquatic feeding areas and associated travel corridors |
| | ● Lake fishery spawning areas |
| | ● Special fishery habitats (eg. brooding areas) |
| | ● High use canoe routes |
| 90 metres | ● ONR rail line |
| 60 metres | ● Lake Temagami Access Road |
| | ● Anima-Nipissing Access Road |
| | ● Medium use canoe routes |
| 30 metres | ● Known or potential Rainbow or Brook Trout streams and rivers |
| | ● River spawning areas |
| | ● Warmwater lakes, rivers and streams with known or potential fishery |
| | ● All portages on high and medium use canoe routes |
| | ● Maintained cross-country ski trails |
| | ● All navigable streams |

Reserves or modified harvesting practices will also be considered for:

- endangered species
- high concentration moose areas
- small game, waterfowl, and furbearer habitat
- all roadways and watercourses
- all cottages, hunt camps, access points

Other specific management prescriptions may be applied at the management plan, operating plan or annual plan level and may include seasonal restrictions, delaying second cuts until sufficient regeneration is established, diameter cuts, alternate block cuts or the removal of harvest debris. In general, forest regeneration in reserves should be initiated in the year following timber harvesting activity.

2. Discussion

The preceeding policy and implementation strategies are consistent with Ministry interim guidelines for managing forest reserves in Northern Ontario. These guidelines were outlined in the "Affleck Report".

Forest reserves, also referred to in the past as "buffer zones", "special influence zones", or "enhanced management areas", have been in place in this district and throughout the province for a number of years. They have however, differed in size and in management activity.

The approach to forest reserves as expressed in this policy was adopted recognizing:

- that the demand for forest products is ever increasing, but the productive forest land base is decreasing through permanent withdrawal of productive forest land for other uses;
- that there is a need in some circumstances to diminish the impact of forest management activities on other resources;
- that to ensure effective management in forest reserves a degree of flexibility must be provided to accommodate circumstances of each situation.

VI SPECIFIC RESOURCE POLICIES

The Ministry is responsible for a number of programs relating directly to the management of a natural resource. The purpose of this section is to identify those land areas in the District which are needed to achieve the targets assigned by the Strategic Land Use Plan for Northeastern Ontario and to highlight the direction that the Ministry's management efforts will take to the year 2000.

A: mineral management

BROAD OBJECTIVE

To encourage a balanced economic and social contribution to Northeastern Ontario by the identification, orderly development and utilization of mineral and other earth resources.

1. METALLIC AND NON-METALLIC MINERALS AND FOSSIL FUELS

a. Objective

To encourage exploration and development of the mineral resources of the region.

b. Land Requirements

Map #6 illustrates generalized mineral potential of the District.

Areas of known mineral deposits, and areas having high and medium mineral potential are considered critical to achievement of the mineral management objective.

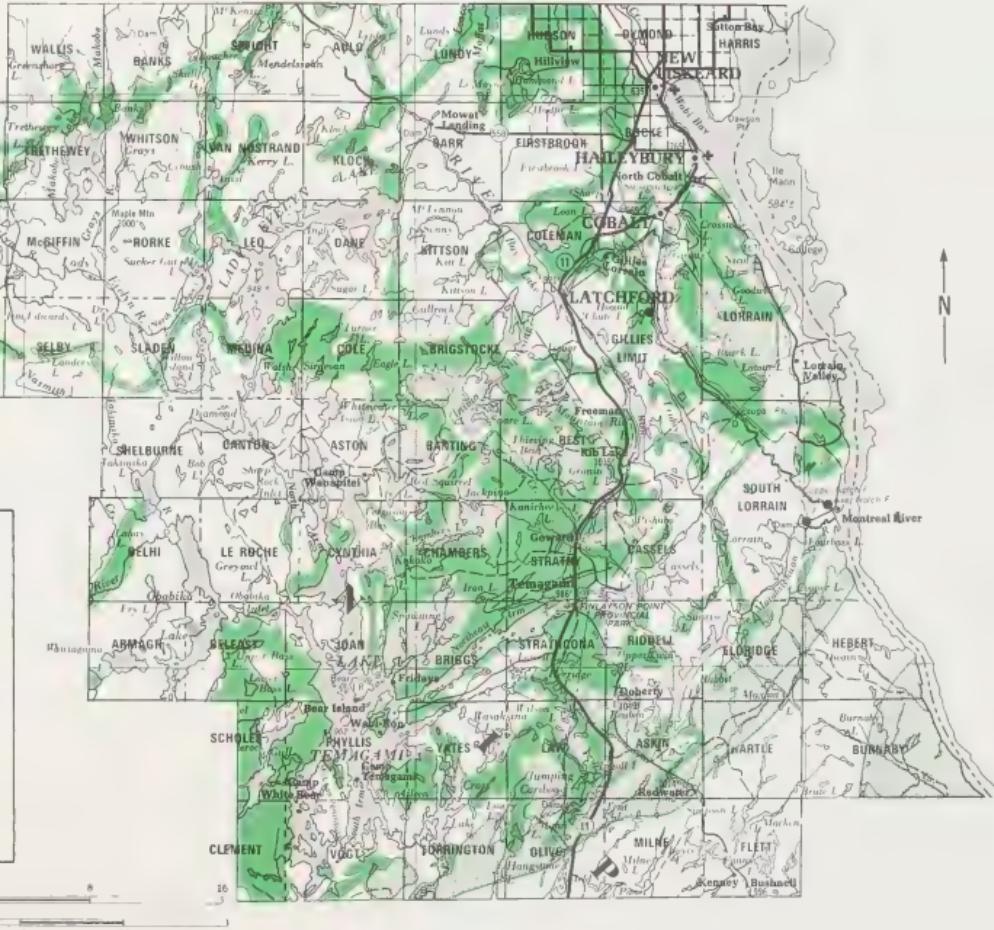


Ministry of
Natural
Resources

TEMAGAMI
ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT
NORTHEASTERN REGION

MAP 6
MINERAL POTENTIAL

- [Solid Green Box] High Potential
- [Light Green Box] Moderate Potential
- [White Box] Low to Unknown Potential



c. Strategy

The objectives will be accomplished by:

- (i) Encouraging expansion of mineral exploration programs by:
 - ensuring that lands having high and medium mineral potential are available for only those uses which are compatible with mineral exploration and production activities (eg. forestry);
 - ensuring that Crown lands having high or medium mineral potential are not disposed of for uses which are not compatible with mineral exploration and extraction activity without first examining the mineral values to determine the effects of the disposition;
 - ensuring that known mineral deposits are protected from land uses that would preclude further exploration and development;
 - ensuring that as much land as possible is open for staking and mineral exploration. In this regard, the District will continue to evaluate lands presently withdrawn and make recommendations for reopening of those lands not required for achievement of other programs as stated in this plan;
 - ensuring that prior to the permanent withdrawal of mining rights for any purpose, that the Ministry first examine the mineral values to determine the effects of the withdrawal;
 - encouraging the implementation of Ministry mineral exploration assistance and incentive programs, particularly in areas having both high unemployment and significant mineral potential;
 - providing an accurate and comprehensive data base through field mapping projects, compilation of mineral exploration and mineral deposit data, updating of mineral potential maps, etc.; and
 - permitting mineral exploration in candidate parkland under controlled conditions. The guidelines under which such exploration will occur will be made available to the public.
- (ii) Facilitating effective mineral exploration and development by initiating projects which would complement and support exploration by industry such as:
 - providing expertise on ideas of ore genesis, stratigraphic interpretation and other fields related to the finding of ore;
 - compiling, in the form of Data Series Maps, current and historical geophysical and geological data gathered from government and company files;

-
- promoting co-ordination in research projects carried out by government, universities and industry in order to avoid conflict and duplication; and
 - providing geological and mining reference centres and drill core storage facilities for public, industry and government use.

d. Discussion

Historically, the mineral resources of the District have played a significant role in the settlement and economic livelihood of the area. The discovery and development of the silver reserves in and around Cobalt and the iron and copper reserves in the Temagami area exemplify the importance of minerals both locally and Provincially.

As a whole, the District has generally a high mineral potential. Advances in mining technology, combined with increasing market demand, may well result in future production from deposits presently considered uneconomic to extract. Both factors will likely have the effect of increasing and extending mineral production, thus, highlighting the importance of protecting areas with significant potential.

Major difficulties related to mineral exploration and development are:

- Crown land withdrawals from staking and exploration;
- complexities added to exploration activity in areas of private ownership and/or mineral rights; and
- the curtailment of staking and exploration in all but 8 townships of the District due to the Bear Island land caution and claim.

Most of the mineral deposits within the District that are exposed at surface have been found, and further growth of the minerals industry will depend both on the discovery of presently unknown deposits that are concealed beneath a cover of soil, water or rock and expansion of known deposits as metal prices increase.

2. MINERAL AGGREGATES

a. Objectives

To ensure that adequate supplies of mineral aggregate are available at a reasonable cost to meet both present and future demand.



Ministry of
Natural
Resources

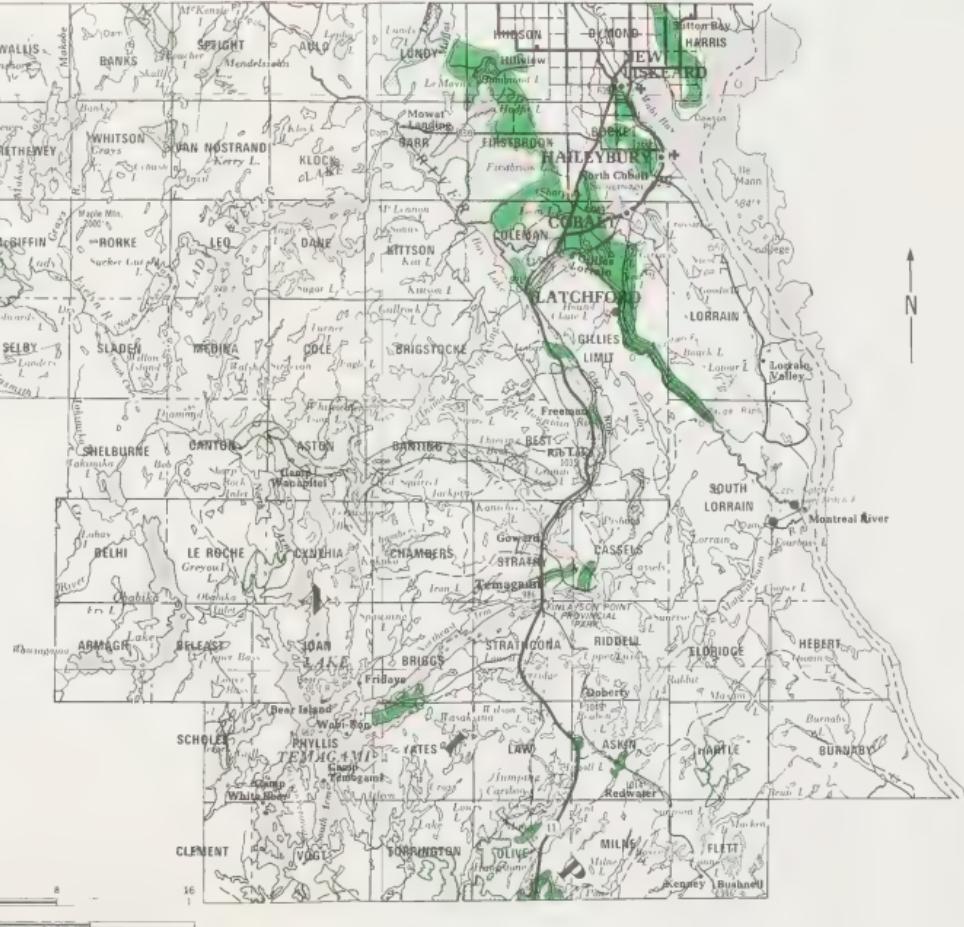


TEMAGAMI ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT NORTHEASTERN REGION

MAP 7

CRITICAL
AGGREGATE DEPOSITS

- Critical Areas
- Significant Areas



b. Target

The target is to protect for extractive purposes to the year 2000, 7.2 million tonnes of mineral aggregate in the Temagami District.

c. Land Requirements (Map 7)

Critical deposits include the following:

- large volume, high quality crushable aggregate sources with access;
- in aggregate-poor areas: all presently identified sources of high quality crushable aggregate regardless of size or access; and
- deposits of possible Provincial significance.

Significant deposits include:

- deposits of varying quality but with access;
- possible extensions of critical deposits based on geological reasoning; and
- possible high quality crushable aggregate sources with limited access.

Unclassified and unknown areas include:

- deposits other than those classified as critical or significant; and
- areas with unknown potential.

d. Strategy

The policy will be accomplished by:

- ensuring that areas designated as Critical Deposits on the Mineral Aggregate Map are available for aggregate extraction. Compatible land uses are to be permitted on critical deposits on Crown lands prior to extraction of aggregate resources. On private lands, the Ministry will discourage non-compatible land uses prior to the extraction of aggregate resources;
- encouraging that areas designated as Significant Areas are available for aggregate extraction. Non-compatible land uses will be discouraged prior to extraction of aggregate resources;
- ensuring that Unclassified Areas are explored sufficiently to assess their probable quantity and quality of mineral aggregates;
- designing programs to more accurately determine the aggregate mineral potential of lands close to (within 30 km) areas of high consumption;
- encouraging, through the Quarry Permit system and otherwise, better management practices in the extraction and utilization of high quality aggregates in order to minimize such undesirable practices as pot-

-
- holding and high-grading of aggregate deposits;
 - encouraging, through the Quarry Permit system and otherwise, better management practices in the rehabilitation of exhausted pits; and
 - encouraging, through municipal planning mechanisms, the appropriate treatment of existing pits and quarries, wayside pits and quarries and critical aggregate areas.

e. Discussion

The present demand for aggregates in the District is approximately 19.5 tonnes per person per year. During the next twenty years, 7.2 million tonnes may be required, based on projected population figures to the year 2000.

The primary management issue lies in trying to ensure that an adequate supply of the District's aggregate resource remains available for future development, at a reasonable cost. By protecting areas of high and medium mineral potential from non-compatible developments (eg. residential subdivisions) these areas will remain open for many interim uses (eg. recreation) until there is a demand for the resource. The Ministry encourages the progressive rehabilitation of aggregate and quarry lands to other productive uses. By encouraging proper utilization practices, the Ministry will ensure best use is made of a limited resource.

B: forest management

BROAD OBJECTIVE

To provide for a continuous contribution to the economy by forest based industries and to provide for other uses of the forest through sound forest management.

a. Objectives

Within the limits of sustained yield management to provide to the Region's forest based industries a supply of wood sufficient to meet estimated industrial requirements;

To encourage an improvement in the level of forest management on Crown land and private lands which will result in a continuing and increasing supply of wood to the wood using industries in the Region;

To encourage the use by the forest based industries of trees and tree species presently under-utilized; and

To manage the forest lands in the Region to provide for other uses.

b. Target

By the year 2000, to annually provide 253,831 net merchantable cubic metres of conifer and 127,522 net merchantable cubic metres of hardwood will be provided annually from Crown land in the Temagami District (Table 1).

TABLE 1 TIMBER TARGET SUMMARY

Crown Production Forest (ha) ¹	CONIFER			HARDWOOD		
	Present Day Annual Allowable Cut	Average Annual Harvest	Target Year 2000 ²	Present Day Annual Allowable Cut	Average Annual Harvest	Target Year 2000
391,282	354,359	92,700	253,831	191,220	24,250	127,522

¹ The Crown production forest area has been reduced, assuming candidate wilderness park Option 3, as outlined in Section VII.

² The target is to meet the industrial wood requirements in the year 2000, expressed in terms of the annual allowable cut in the District.

c. Land Requirements

Increased forest management efforts must be undertaken on the 391,282 hectares of Crown production forest. It is this land base which supports the present and estimated annual allowable cut as well as the long term viability of the forest industry in the District.

Map 8 generally illustrates the area which will be harvested in order to meet industries short-term requirements for 20 years.

d. Strategy

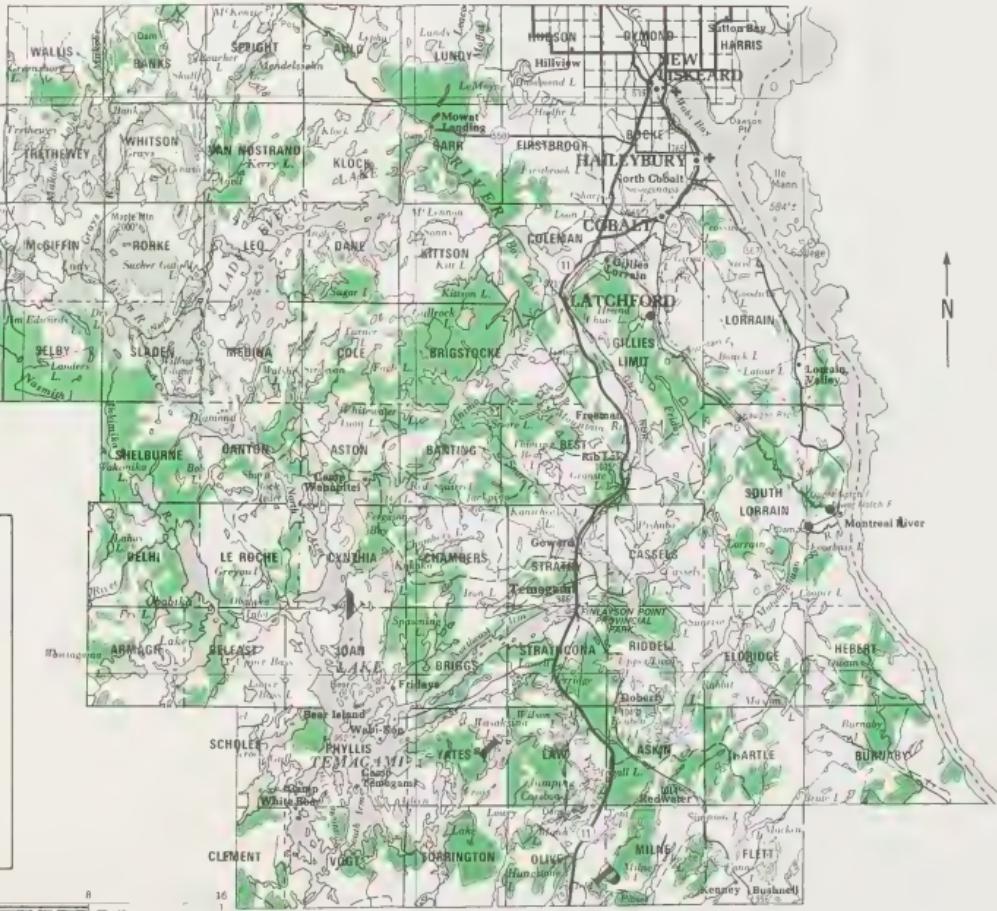
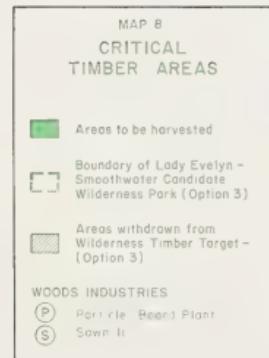
The policy will be accomplished by:

- gathering required information on regeneration techniques, soils, growth and yield data to improve forest management practices on both Crown and private lands;
- ensuring that expansions of current industries and/or the establishment of new industries are based upon increased utilization of tree species and products currently under-utilized. Further use of under-utilized hardwoods will tend to free additional volumes of coniferous material which is found in association with hardwood working groups. Encouraging the exchange of wood fibre between sawmills and pulpmills will further increase utilization;
- managing in a multiple use setting the 391,282 hectares of production forest to provide for present and future commitments to the forest based industries currently established;
- determining the required level of forest management and implementing the silvicultural programs to obtain this level;
- ensuring good utilization of species now used;
- committing timber to industry either through volume agreements, licences, or forest management agreements;
- increasing the emphasis on modified harvesting techniques in order to increase natural regeneration and forest utilization;
- accelerating the privatization of silvicultural operations through Forest Management Agreements and incentives to private tree nurseries. Silvicultural work shall become intensive on good sites but remain extensive on poor sites. Preference will be given areas close to existing mills;
- increasing the use of fire management and improved suppression techniques in areas of high timber values;
- establishing quality seed sources through plus tree selection, establishment of seed production areas and seed orchards;
- establishing a more effective private land forest management program through increasing advice and/or assistance to landowners; and



Ministry of
Natural
Resources

TEMAGAMI
ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT
NORTHEASTERN REGION



-
- modifying harvesting practices to suit the site specific needs of other forest users.

e. Discussion

Table 1 indicates the timber targets for the District. Both the 1981-2000 and 2000+ Annual Allowable Cuts (AAC) are gross figures. They indicate the capability of the District land base to grow timber and, indicate the maximum amount of wood that can be harvested on a sustained yield basis.

Presently, much of the forests growing on Crown land are over-mature and should be harvested if they are to be utilized by industry. If left uncut they will gradually lose their commercial value due to insects, decay, and windfall. Because of this, an accelerated harvesting rate has been adopted for the 1981-2000 Management Period. It is important to remember that allowable cuts after the year 2000 will in all likelihood be at a level below what they are for the current 20 year period.

Sound forest management involves utilization of all species up to the allowable harvest level and subsequent successful regeneration. A constant yield of timber will be insured and in turn the long-term health of the forest industry. It will take several management periods to achieve this. For the interim, there may be numerous fluctuations in the allowable cut, depending mainly on the level of harvesting and the level and success of regeneration and forest improvement efforts.

The privately owned forested land of the Little Clay belt area contains some of the most productive land in the District, as well as the most accessible. The aim of increasing the Ministry's involvement on private lands is to increase wood production, supplement the income of private land owners, and improve woodlot management.

C: agriculture

a. Objective

In accordance with the Provincial Foodland Guidelines, the Ministry of Natural Resources will provide Class 2, 3 and 4 Crown agricultural lands¹ and in co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, will encourage the use of Class 2, 3 and 4 private agriculture lands for agricultural use up to the projected maximum requirements² to the year 2000.

b. Target

4,990 additional privately owned hectares of Class 2, 3 and 4 lands will be designated for agricultural use necessary for food production to the year 2000.

c. Land Requirements

Map 9 indicates critical areas including existing improved farmland as well as the additional 4,990 target hectares required by the year 2000.

d. Strategy

The policy will be achieved by:

- encouraging municipalities and other provincial agencies to endorse land use designations and severance policies which are compatible with

1 As defined by the Canada Land Inventory. There are no Class 1 Agricultural Capability Lands within the District.

2 Additional target is based upon projections developed from 1971-76 trends using D.B.S. statistics for improved farmland associated with farms having \$50 or more in agricultural sales. These projected demand figures to the year 2000 were developed in co-operation with Ministry of Agriculture and Food.



Ministry of
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Resources



TEMAGAMI
ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT
NORTHEASTERN REGION

Critical Agricultural Lands

Miles 8 0 8 16

Kilometres 10 0 10 20

agricultural use and are in conformity with the Provincial Foodland Guidelines.

- encouraging the expansion of agricultural land base upon private Class 2, 3 and 4 lands adjacent to existing agricultural communities; and
- discouraging on Class 2, 3 and 4 Crown lands any disposition and subsequent use of land which would prevent future use for food production.

e. Discussion

For the 5 year period between 1971 and 1976 Statistics Canada indicates the following increase of farm area within the Temagami District:

Dymond Township	5.9%
Harris Township	8.6%
Hudson Township	7.6%

The Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food expects this trend to continue. At the same time, there should be an increase in the overall production of existing farm lands. In many cases, the land presently being farmed is not used to full potential. An improvement of present farming techniques and the use of tile drainage in selected areas would increase the overall productivity per acre in this area. This, in itself, would tend to ease the demand for additional acreage.

Agricultural expansion within Temagami District will be limited in the future since most of the cleared farmland in the area is presently in production and the majority of people wishing to start new operations are expressing much more interest in the area immediately north of Temagami District where larger farming areas are available.

The agricultural future of the area lies in livestock and crop production. Dairy and beef cattle will continue to be two main livestock productions in the area. Cash cropping of oats and barley will likely continue to increase. Economics in cash crop production, especially barley, could possibly dictate an expansion in pork production and beef cattle finishing in the region. Tile drainage will permit improved production from existing farm lands. Limited development is likely to take place in Lorrain, Coleman, Bucke and Firstbrook townships. Intensification of farming development is projected for Harris, Dymond and Hudson Townships.

A recent inventory of Class 2, 3, and 4 lands reveals that no cleared Crown lands are available for agricultural use within the Temagami District. The projected need for an additional 4,990 hectares of land can be met from private land. Cleared Class 2, 3, and 4 lands which revert to Crown ownership will be available for disposition.

D: wild rice

BROAD OBJECTIVE

To provide sustained optimum social and economic benefits to the people of Ontario by stimulating the use and management of wild rice, recognizing its traditional significance and potential economic benefits to native people.

a. Objectives

To provide a source of food for native people and other local residents.

To allocate harvesting rights for personal use and commercial purposes, among all interested Ontario residents and corporations, consistent with the requirements of traditional users.

To provide opportunities to increase the productive areas for cultivating wild rice and to enhance quality and yields, particularly in natural waters.

To stabilize annual production.

To improve the overall economic return to harvesters, processors, marketers and others involved in the wild rice industry.

b. Land Requirements

Wild rice is not abundant in the District. Existing stands and areas with potential for introduction of wild rice will be identified in

detail as part of a wetlands inventory.

c. Strategy

Commercial and private potential for harvest of existing wild rice stands is extremely limited. Consequently, Ministry management efforts will be directed primarily to the protection and expansion of wild rice stands to enhance waterfowl production.

This strategy will be accomplished by:

- assessing the potential for expansion through an investigation of the extent and stability of existing wild rice stands as well as the feasibility of introducing new stands;
- restricting the issuance of harvesting licences in areas where it would be in conflict with waterfowl management; and
- discouraging shoreline and other development which would have an adverse impact upon wild rice stands.

Commercial and private proposals to increase productive areas for cultivating wild rice will be considered by the Ministry on a case by case basis.

d. Discussion

Wild rice is presently found on Moccasin Lake and Moose Lake (Firstbrook Lake). Both areas were planted. These lakes support good waterfowl populations and provide regular hunting opportunities. Two rivers, the Tetapaga and the Montreal below Mowat's Landing, also support small stands of wild rice. These areas provide some attraction to waterfowl for feeding purposes.

Harvesting potential for human consumption is minimal and will probably never be economical.

Areas for the introduction of wild rice will be evaluated as they become known.

E: tourism

a. Objective

To provide from public lands and waters and to encourage on other lands and waters a continuous contribution to the economy from tourism and its related industries provided that:

- (i) The capacity of the supporting natural resources base is not exceeded; and
- (ii) Opportunities continue to exist for:
 - public use adjacent to urban centres; and
 - general recreation use by the local users.

b. Target

In addition to disposing of land for commercial developments, the Ministry of Natural Resources will make a direct contribution to regional tourism through the provision of outdoor recreation opportunities.

c. Land Requirements

The land requirements for the outdoor recreation programs are illustrated on their respective maps (ie. parks, sport, fishing, etc.).

The specific land requirements for additional commercial tourism facilities will be evaluated on an individual basis.

d. Strategy

The policy will be accomplished by:

- leasing Crown land for commercial purposes prior to sale;
- encouraging development of commercial tourist facilities on private land;
- co-operating with the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation in selecting sites and identifying natural resource potential and public demands on those resources;
- increasing dialogue with tourist operators to aid in identifying what

-
- resource management problems are being experienced and to determine methods of alleviating those problems;
 - identifying specific areas where both the land base and the resources are capable of supporting the expansion of an existing or new tourist facility;
 - locating Crown land recreational facilities away from areas where significant conflict with commercial tourism facilities may occur;
 - providing from surrounding Crown lands, a wide range of year-round recreational opportunities; and
 - increasing dialogue with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture concerning the identification and preservation of historical and cultural features for interpretive purposes.

e. Discussion

Tourism is considered to include those facilities or areas which are privately owned and operated that offer a variety of recreational activities for a fee. Tourism includes such things as motels, hotels, resorts, campgrounds, youth camps, outpost camps, as well as ski hills, golf courses and marinas.

Tourism is an important part of the District's economy. For example, in 1979 the average party visit expenditure was estimated to be approximately \$191.00.

The demand for Crown land to establish tourism facilities varies with recreation and economic trends. At present, only a few people are prepared to establish a commercial operation in the District, given existing market conditions. This may change in the future.

Criteria for locating Crown land suitable for tourist establishments will depend on the type of business establishment proposed.

Areas which may be of commercial interest would be:

- lakes with abundant fish stocks.
- high concentration bear and moose areas
- lakes with boat, plane, railroad or road access
- areas surrounding existing tourist establishments
- scenic, hiking, cross-country skiing and canoeing areas

The importance of tourism will be recognized in allocating these resources.

F: fisheries management

The fisheries resource is managed for both recreational and commercial uses. In addition to specific policies for commercial and sport fishing, there is also a need for a general policy related to fisheries management.

1. GENERAL

a. Objective

To protect, enhance, maintain and rehabilitate fish communities and their environment in order to provide an optimum contribution of fish, fishing opportunities, and their associated benefits to society.

b. Strategy

The policy will be achieved by:

- monitoring fish communities for signs of stress, and where stress is identified, taking corrective action;
- rehabilitating degraded aquatic communities by habitat improvement and stocking;
- enforcing, and encouraging the enforcement of relevant laws protecting fisheries;
- ensuring that the environmental quality essential to the health of the aquatic communities is being met;
- allocating fish resources where there are competing users to provide the optimum mix of benefits and to maintain healthy balanced fish populations;
- improving access to waters capable of sustaining additional recreational fishing; and
- expanding knowledge for more effective future management (eg. Creel Census, Lake Inventory Surveys, Experimental Management).

c. Discussion

The population and economy of Ontario continues to grow, and with it a greater demand has been placed upon fish resources. The progressive loss of desired

fish stocks has resulted from the degradation of fish communities by one or more stresses including eutrophication, acid rain, overfishing, and habitat destruction.

Because of the continental impact of acid rain, the Ministry, in conjunction with other jurisdictions, will actively support research and rehabilitation projects.

Many issues associated with the management of Ontario's fisheries were raised in a federal-provincial document called Strategic Planning for Ontario's Fisheries (S.P.O.F.). The document emphasized the concept that fisheries are an indicator of environmental quality and that this realization is important to the future management of Ontario's water and fisheries.

2. SPORT FISHING

a. Objective

To maintain opportunities for a diversified angling experience and meet the future angling demand for all species within the limits of sustained yield management.

b. Target

To satisfy angling demand through the provision of up to 79,000 kilograms of sport fish per year.

The Temagami District fisheries data and target for sport fish are illustrated on Table 2.

Estimated yield (target) of sport fish is based on the assumptions contained in S.P.O.F. fish yield estimates report - February, 1979.

TABLE 2 FISHERIES DATA AND TARGETS

Total Productive Inland Water Area	105,322 ha
Total Annual Fish Yield ¹	226,000 kg./yr.
Annual Sport Fish Yield ¹	79,000 kg./yr.
Present Angler Days	106,000 days/yr.
Present Sport Fish Harvest	48,000 kg./yr.
2000 Predicted Angler Days	119,000 days/yr.
2000 Predicted Demand	53,800 kg./yr.

1 Yield estimates apply available data with a large degree of generality. Consequently, these estimates should not be construed as final, but rather first in a series of refinements.

c. Water Requirements

While the entire 105,322 hectares of inland water area in the District will be required to make a contribution to the angling target, management priority must be given to the larger bodies of water. The large number of small lakes in the District tend to disperse management attention and reduce the effectiveness of fisheries management because of the inability to adequately assess the status of many separate fish communities. The fishing resource in the 10 lakes in the District over 1,000 hectares must be considered the most critical to the maintenance of a fishing resource. These lakes currently account for 68% of the District's total sport fish production and fishing pressure.

d. Land Requirements

Lands adjacent to productive fishing waters are also critical to the achievement of the fisheries objectives and target, in terms of reducing impact on fisheries habitat.

e. Strategy

The objective will be accomplished by applying the general fisheries strategies and by:

- selecting road alternatives which encourage access to waters capable of sustaining additional recreational fishing and discouraging access to waters which are not capable;
- distributing information on species composition, location, and access to

lakes in the District;

- continuing stocking programs to supplement natural populations, maintain introduced stocks, and provide artificial fishing opportunities, investigating new waters for stocking potential, and evaluating stocking programs to ensure effectiveness;
- applying shoreline forest reserves on waters which support a fishery;
- protecting fish spawning areas;
- encouraging fishing for under-utilized species;
- monitoring fish communities for signs of stress and adjusting harvest accordingly (eg. season manipulation, sanctuaries).
- monitoring water quality;
- enforcing relevant laws protecting fisheries;
- continuing to work with Ontario Hydro to mitigate the effects of water level fluctuations on fish populations of impounded lakes, and lakes/rivers proposed for future hydro developments;
- expanding knowledge for more effective future management (eg. aerial census, creel census, aquatic inventory);
- refine the target through a District Fisheries Management Plan.

f. Discussion

The Ministry will manage the recreational fisheries for consumptive use. This approach is consistent with our current appreciation of the wishes of the angler, who represents the client group that motivates fisheries management efforts.

Map 10 shows the breakdown of water availability within the District and identifies which water bodies can sustain additional fishing pressure. Several lakes however, are now "fished to capacity", and will not be able to pick up any of the increased demand.

3. LAKE TROUT

a. Objective

To manage for the survival and maintenance of significant lake trout populations as well as the provision of angling opportunities.

b. Target

The 92 lake trout lakes in the District have been evaluated and classified according to their ability to produce and maintain a lake trout population. Management efforts will be concentrated on those 79 lakes with the higher potential.

c. Land and Water Requirements

Map 11 illustrates the 92 lake trout lakes. Appendix B lists the lake trout lakes in the District according to category. The lake trout lake designation includes a 120 m shoreline reserve.

d. Strategy

The objective will be accomplished by:

- restricting shoreline development. Table 3 indicates the quality of the lake trout fisheries and the management approach by class of lake; and
- supplemental stocking and/or placing restrictions on lakes where harvest is excessive (eg. shortened seasons, sanctuaries).

e. Discussion

The 92 lake trout lakes within the Temagami District represents 4.6% of the 2,000 known trout lakes in Ontario and 69.3% of the total water area in the District.

The requirement for cold, clear oxygenated water make lake trout very sensitive to environmental changes. The tendency for slow growth, low reproductive rate, and late maturity (6-8 years) make this species exceedingly vulnerable to heavy fishing pressure.

The presence of lake trout in the District contributes substantially to the local tourist economy.

4. COMMERCIAL FISHING

a. Objective

To encourage the harvest of commercial fish populations when it is biologically feasible.

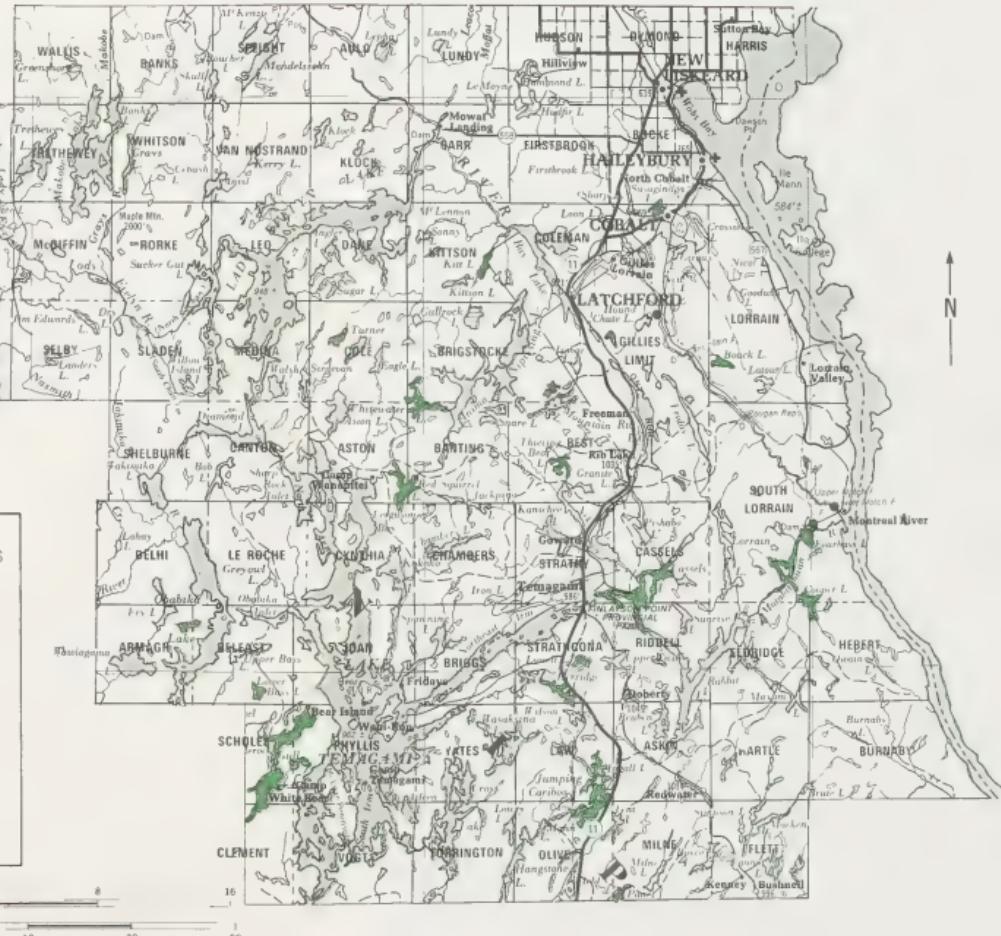


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MAP 10
Critical Fishing Lakes
WATER BASED FISHERIES
REQUIREMENTS

- No Pressure Increase
- Pressure Increase to Allowable Yield
- Production Restricted due to Low pH
- Acid Lakes





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MAP II

Class A

Class A2

Class B1

Class B2

▲ Class C

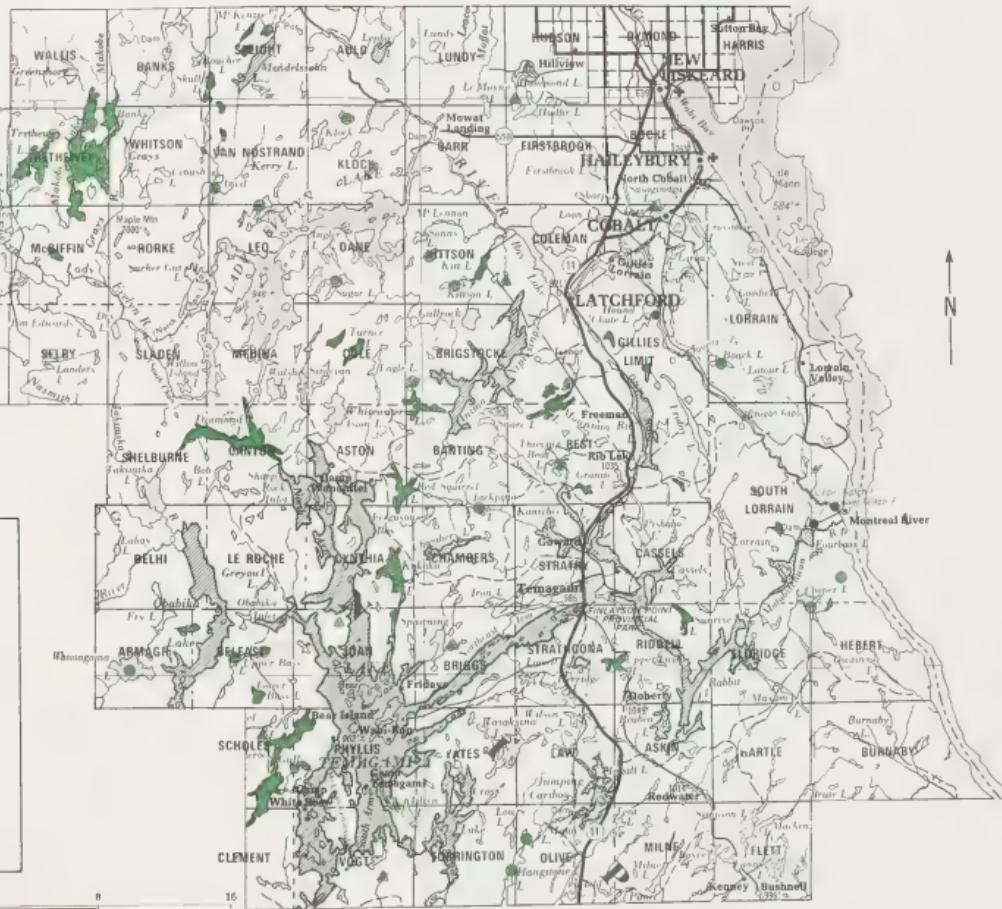
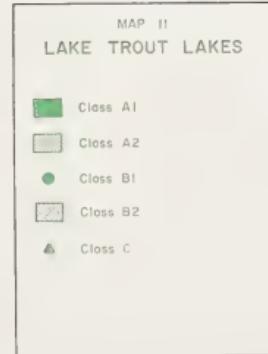


TABLE 3 LAKE TROUT MANAGEMENT

TYPE	SUB TYPE	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER IN DISTRICT	MANAGEMENT APPROACH
A		Contain excellent populations of naturally reproducing lake trout		
	A ₁	All shoreline owned by the Crown	38	No additional access or development permitted.
	A ₂	Some privately owned shoreline	9	Development proposals considered on an individual case basis, to have minimal fisheries impact.
B		Contain fair populations of naturally reproducing lake trout or excellent populations which are dependent upon stocking		
	B ₁	All shoreline owned by the Crown	23	No additional access or development permitted.
	B ₂	Some privately owned shoreline	9	Development proposals considered on an individual case basis, to have minimal fisheries impact.
C		Contain poor populations of Lake Trout	13	Will be considered for other uses as required. No limitations due to the Lake Trout fishery, although the lake may still have other fishery concerns.
		TOTAL	92	

b. Water Requirements

Many shallow lakes and shallow bays of the larger lakes are capable of supporting an increased harvest of bait-fish.

c. Strategy

- issuing bait-fish licences on a township basis with the long term aim of having one major operator per townships;
- encouraging operators with more than one township licenced at present to drop townships if they are not harvesting from them;
- identifying important bait-fish waters and directing harvesting efforts to underutilized waters;
- endeavouring to determine the sustainable yield of bait-fish.
- meeting the demand through natural and artificial culture providing that the expansions have no detrimental effects on the sport fish industry.

d. Discussion

The bait-fish industry is the sole commercial fishing interest in the Temagami District. In 1980, there were 26 licenced commercial bait fishermen who harvested a total of 19,854 dozen minnows. This represented a gross value of \$24,371 in sales.

There were eleven licenced dealers, exclusive of commercial fishermen, in 1980. A reported \$3,123 worth of minnows were sold to anglers.

G: wildlife management

The wildlife resource is managed to provide both recreational and commercial benefits. In addition to specific policies for wildlife recreation and fur production there is also a need for a general policy related to wildlife management.

1. GENERAL

a. Objective

To provide optimum social and economic benefits to the residents of Ontario consistent with the maintenance of healthy wildlife populations.

b. Strategy

The objective will be achieved by:

- meeting the demand for hunting and viewing recreation opportunities for some wildlife species through the management of the species and identification and protection of their habitats;
- encouraging the transfer of demand not satisfied by certain species (eg. moose) to other species (eg. black bear) presently being under-utilized.
- allocating the Region's wildlife resources according to the following priorities:
 - (i) maintenance and/or rehabilitation of the resource,
 - (ii) the resource rights of Treaty Indians¹,
 - (iii) recreational benefits to the residents of Ontario, and
 - (iv) the greatest economic benefits to Ontario.
- providing opportunities for increased appreciation of wildlife and its environment;
- identifying and protecting rare and endangered species of wildlife and their habitat;
- identifying and protecting non-game species of wildlife and their habitat;
- encouraging hunters and trappers to be adequately trained and observe a high ethical standard; and
- enforcing and encouraging the adherence to Ontario's legislation affecting wildlife and its habitat.

¹ The existing Treaty and aboriginal rights as references in the Canadian Constitution will be further defined at future Constitutional Conferences.

c. Discussion

Habitat is a major factor influencing wildlife populations. The size, physiological well-being and reproductive success of wildlife populations are largely dependent upon the quality and quantity of food and cover available. The capability to produce habitat is related to soils and climate, since these affect the type, abundance and diversity of plant species present. Actual or existing habitat conditions are also dependent upon present land use (eg. forestry).

In addition to its intrinsic value, wildlife is an important focus of outdoor recreation in the Planning Region. Hunting and viewing by residents and non-Ontario residents contributes to the social and economic well-being of the Province.

The rate of participation for both viewing and hunting of small game species has remained fairly constant in recent years and it is expected that this trend will continue in the future. The demand for big game hunting is expected to increase.

2. MOOSE

a. Objective

To provide through an increase in the moose herd size, opportunities for additional economic and recreational benefits.

b. Targets

To increase by the year 2000, the herd size from 1,390¹ to 2,330 moose and the harvest from 245¹ to 405 moose (Table 4)¹. (Achievement of this target is dependent upon an interim reduction in the harvest and an increase in the implementation of modified timber cutting techniques).

¹ The present herd size is based on 1978-81 data and the present harvest is based upon a 1977-79 average.

TABLE 4 TEMAGAMI DISTRICT MOOSE TARGETS

Wildlife Management Unit No.	Target for Temagami District (portions of Wildlife Management Units within District)		Year 2000 potential Target for Wildlife Management Unit #40	
	# Moose	Harvest	# Moose	Harvest
28	275	50	--	--
40	1,875	325	3,475	580
41	180	30	--	--
Totals:	2,330	405	3,475	580

c. Land Requirements

Special moose habitats such as concentration areas, aquatic feeding sites, and mineral licks are particularly important to maintaining high moose densities (Map 12).

d. Strategy

The objective will be accomplished by:

- regulating the harvest in Wildlife Management Unit 40 to a biologically sound level;
- consulting with Kirkland Lake and North Bay Districts to ensure that harvests in wildlife unit 28 and 41 are regulated in a biologically sound manner;
- encouraging the transfer of demand from moose to under-utilized species such as bear;
- maintaining or improving moose habitat in co-operation with forest management/timber harvesting;
- increasing the effectiveness of enforcing moose regulations to reduce the illegal kill;
- implementing predator control where justified;
- directing or distributing the hunting pressure to avoid localized under or over-harvests;
- providing opportunities for viewing and photographing;

-
- increasing hunter education and hunting standards;
 - encouraging the transfer of recreational interest from consumptive hunting to non-consumptive viewing;
 - collecting data on areas of critical moose habitat, such as aquatic feeding areas, concentration areas, and mineral licks; and
 - managing moose on a wildlife management unit basis.

e. Discussion

Temagami District is responsible for moose management within Wildlife Management Unit 40. This unit established on an ecological basis, extends beyond the district's administrative boundaries into the Sudbury, Gogama, Kirkland Lake and North Bay Districts. Data collection regulation of moose harvest within Unit 40 is assigned to Temagami District. Habitat management in other Districts is a function of the respective local district, ie. Sudbury, Gogama, Kirkland Lake and North Bay.

The reverse situation occurs for Wildlife Management Units 28 and 41 which extend into Temagami District, but are assigned to the Kirkland Lake and North Bay Districts respectively.

Targets for moose are derived on a Wildlife Management Unit basis. To provide for appropriate integration and analysis of various program area requirements and management activity, the targets have also been expressed in this document by District Administrative Unit. Table 4 illustrates Temagami's District Administrative Unit and Wildlife Management Unit targets.

Wildlife management will continue to be carried out by Wildlife Management Unit.

At present, the moose herd is being overharvested. The potential moose harvest in the year 2000 can only be achieved through an interim reduction in the number of hunters.



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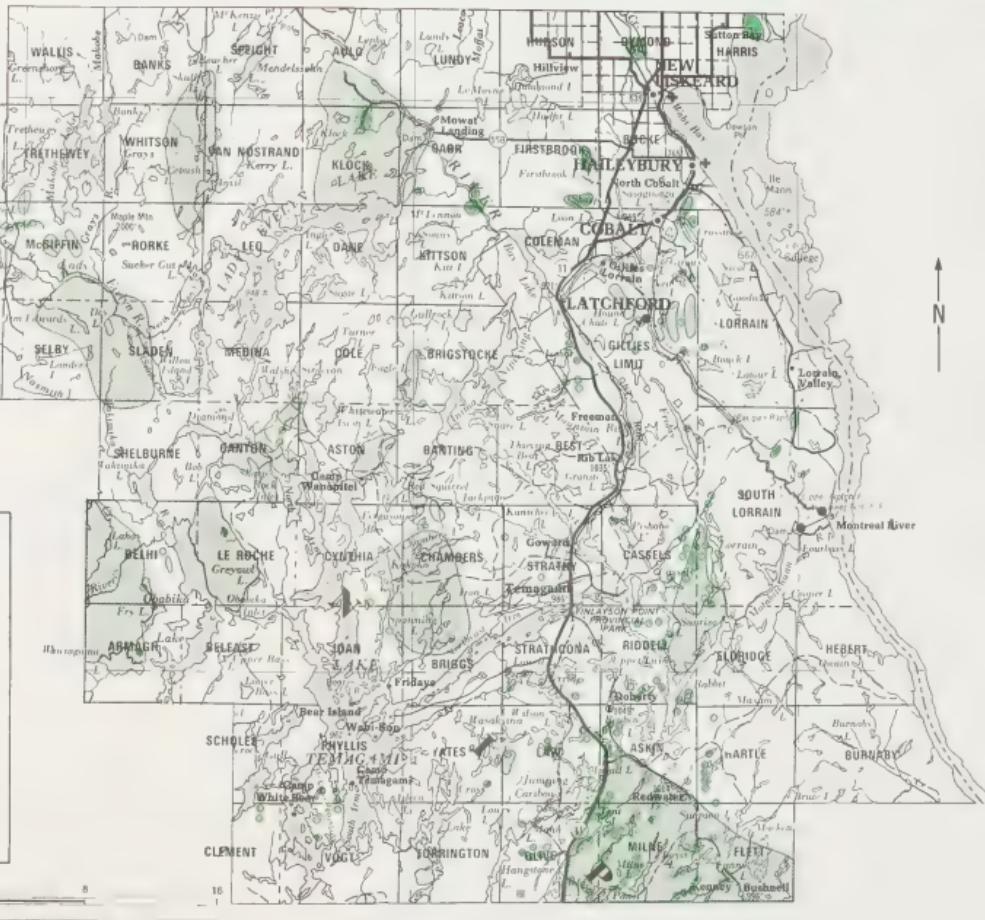
**TEMAGAMI
ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT
NORTHEASTERN REGION**

MAP 12

CRITICAL WILDLIFE AREAS

- Moose Concentration Areas
 - Waterfowl
 - Aquatic Feeding Areas

Miles 6 0



An annual average of 3,515 residents and 100 non-residents hunted in Temagami District between 1978-1979. These hunters spent an annual average of 22,675 man-days harvesting 245 moose with an overall success rate of 6.8%.

A major increase in hunter demand during the next 20 years is anticipated.

3. BLACK BEAR

a. Objective

To increase the opportunities for black bear hunting and viewing.

b. Target

To increase the present harvest of black bear to the year 2000 from the estimated harvest level of approximately 65 to approximately 170¹.

c. Land Requirements

Land requirements will be identified as more refined habitat information becomes available.

d. Strategy

The objective will be accomplished by:

- promoting black bear as a desirable big game resource to hunters and commercial outfitters;
- encouraging safe viewing opportunities for black bear;
- encouraging and total utilization of black bear taken by hunting; and
- improving data collection, particularly harvest and biological information.

¹Based on current average population densities of 0.30 bear per sq. km. on the 5,630 sq. km. District land base, with a harvest rate of 10% in the year 2000.

e. Discussion

Historically, bear hunting has not been a heavily pursued activity; from 1978-81 an average of 195 hunters (182 of which were non-residents) hunted a total of 1,110 man-days. Similar to moose hunting the expenditures of bear hunters contributes significantly to our economy; average revenue generated from the hunt amounted to \$37,000 (1978-81). The known harvest of bears is 40, an average, resulting in a success rate of 20.6%.

There are presently several factors which combine to cause great difficulty in estimating the true potential of black bear as a big game resource in the Province; and lack of a population census method, and ill-defined black bear habitat and reproductive potential. The recent (1979) creation of an annual licence solely for black bear, however, should greatly facilitate hunter and harvest data collection procedures.

4. WATERFOWL

a. Objective

To contribute towards meeting the continental demand for waterfowl hunting and viewing opportunities.

b. Target

Waterfowl in the District are probably being under-harvested. This District's potential harvest and viewing opportunities are at present not determined.

c. Land Requirements

In meeting the waterfowl harvest demands in the District, important waterfowl breeding and migrating areas will be identified and maintained.

d. Strategy

The objective will be accomplished by:

- assessing and protecting important wetland habitat and staging grounds;
- encouraging private land owners to assist in protecting such areas;
- encouraging municipal agencies to adopt land use policies which assist in waterfowl habitat protection;
- encouraging habitat improvement techniques such as pothole blasting, water level control and wild rice planting;

-
- encouraging the formulation of a Provincial wetland habitat policy; and
 - undertaking field investigations to determine the location and extent of potentially important waterfowl habitat.

e. Discussion

No data is available to assess the number of hunter days, viewing opportunities, or bird species harvested in the Temagami District.

Migratory birds use the north end of Lake Temiskaming as a temporary rest and feeding area. This area is important for waterfowl use during the spring and fall migration.

Attempts to increase harvests of waterfowl species would have to take into account fly-way and continental harvests and populations.

5. SMALL GAME

a. Objective

To manage small game in order to meet harvest demand to the year 2000.

b. Target

To contribute toward the estimated Northeastern Ontario demand of 851,000¹ hunter days for small game by the year 2000.

c. Land Requirements

The land requirements will be identified as more information becomes available.

¹Crown Land Recreation Study, Phase III, Hough, Stansbury and Associates Ltd., 1978.

d. Strategy

The policy will be accomplished by:

- improving population, habitat, and harvest information as a base for more specific management;
- continuing to manage the resource to provide a hunting season for all small game species;
- encouraging the development of hunting interest in small game species; and
- improving access to hunting opportunities.

e. Discussion

Within the District, the major small game species sought is ruffed grouse. Varying hare, although quite common, receive very limited hunting pressure. Other small game species such as spruce grouse and woodcock are present but not common and, as such, provide very little to available hunting opportunities.

Temagami District ruffed grouse populations are monitored annually through summer counts. Hunting pressure and harvest information is collected through field contacts each fall. Populations have taken a downward trend following the summer counts of 1981, and success rates have decreased.

Grouse hunting occurs mainly in easily accessible areas. It will be possible even during poor years in the grouse cycle, to maintain and increase recreational opportunities for this species, by encouraging use in more remote areas of the District.

This District will encourage hunter interest in other small game species to provide a greater variety of recreational hunting opportunities.

6. COMMERCIAL FUR

a. Objective

To provide opportunities for additional social and economic benefits through increased utilization of the fur resource. Fur management will promote maintenance of healthy fur bearer populations, species diversity and humane trapping practices.

b. Target

To increase the annual harvest of beaver from the current level of 1,932 to 2,855 pelts, as well as other fur bearers, by the year 2000.

TABLE 5 PRESENT AND POTENTIAL HARVEST BY SPECIES

SPECIES	PRESENT HARVEST 1980/81	POTENTIAL HARVEST 2000
Beaver	1,932	2,855
Fisher	21	44
Fox	176	190
Lynx	35	37
Marten	91	124
Mink	227	243
Muskrat	1,053	1,221
Otter	78	95
Raccoon	23	12
Squirrel	21	67
Weasel	7	23
T. Wolf	4	--
Coyote	9	14
Black Bear	--	2

c. Land Requirements

In meeting the objective and target the following areas are deemed important for commercial fur production (Map 13):

- the forested edge of waterways is important for many fur bearers (eg. fisher, fox, marten, etc.). Protection may require forest reserves in addition to those normally required; and
- areas where poplar regeneration can be encouraged are important for beaver.

d. Strategy

Meeting the objective will be accomplished by:

- continuing to fly aerial beaver surveys on all traplines and updating beaver quotas after every three trapping seasons;
- encouraging increased harvest of fur bearers on the Bear Island Indian Trapping Co-operative areas;

-
- apply quotas to beaver, fisher, lynx, marten and otter to promote sustained yield; adjusting these and applying quotas to other species as reproduction and population level information becomes available;
 - encouraging efficiency among present trappers through annual workshops and involvement with the Temagami Trappers Council;
 - training all novice trappers in humane and efficient trapping methods by providing a Fur Harvest, Fur Management and Conservation Course;
 - developing a District resident trapline policy which will encourage more efficient use of the resource;
 - encouraging the use of helper trappers;
 - changing trapline boundaries and/or size if necessary to improve efficiency;
 - protecting and managing fur bearer habitat by identifying important habitat (ie. beaver ponds, dams, shoreline, corridors, etc.) in timber management plans and more specifically on the annual cutting plans;
 - enforcing quotas and legislation related to commercial fur management.

e. Discussion

There are 29 registered traplines in the District, employing approximately 50 white trappers and 25 Indian trappers. Some of these individuals rely on trapping for all or a major portion of their income during the trapping season. In addition, trapping provides supplementary income for up to 25 resident and 10 farmer trappers in the District.

The primary fur bearers in the District in terms of economic importance are beaver, fox, muskrat, lynx, otter, mink, fisher and marten. The total average value of all fur harvested in the District in 1979/80 was approximately \$150,000.00. Although the demand for fur is affected by current prices, it is felt that in the future, price fluctuations will be less dramatic and demand will be much more consistent.

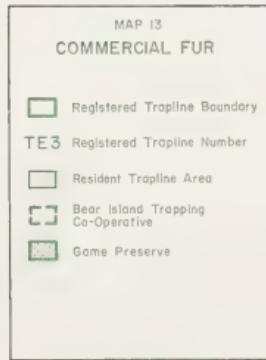
As most areas of the District are presently trapped, there is very little opportunity for increasing trapper numbers to any extent. Increase in harvest will be a result of improved efficiency rather than an increase in trappers. Present trappers have the opportunity to improve their efficiency by attending trapper workshops, while all new trappers will be required to complete a course in trapper education.

With continued emphasis on accurate and current aerial beaver surveys for setting beaver quotas as well as setting of quotas on other fur bearers



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NORTHEASTERN REGION



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Kilometres 10 0 10 20

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(at present based on harvest records), healthy populations of fur bearers will be maintained.

H: provincial parks

a. Goal

To provide a variety to outdoor recreation opportunities, and to protect provincially significant natural, cultural and recreational environments within a system of Provincial Parks.

b. Objectives

- (i) Protection To protect provincially significant elements of the natural and cultural landscapes of Ontario.
- (ii) Heritage Appreciation To provide opportunities for exploration of the outdoor natural and cultural heritage of Ontario.
- (iii) Recreation To provide Provincial Parks outdoor recreation opportunities ranging from high intensity day use to low intensity wilderness experiences.
- (iv) Tourism To provide Ontario's residents and out-of-province visitors with opportunities to discover and experience the distinctive regions of the province.

To assist in the achievement of parks objectives, provincial parks in Ontario have been divided into six classes: Wilderness, Natural Environment, Nature Reserve, Waterway, Recreation and Historical. The classification is intended to:

- define the role of the individual parks in achieving the objectives of the Provincial Park system;
- provide the basis for management of diverse resources in the system and

-
- to encourage a greater public understanding of the various roles of parks; and
 - enable managers to provide a diversity of satisfying outdoor recreation experiences to individuals.

c. Targets

(i) Protection and Heritage Appreciation

- Earth Science: To protect a system of provincially significant, representative and special earth science features through representation of each unit of Ontario's earth science history.

A geological time scale has been developed which outlines thirty-three ancient and nine recent environments containing several hundred features of Provincial significance. The target is to protect those features in the District which best represent certain of these environments.

Life Science: To protect the provincially significant life science features found in the District. The plant and animal communities which live in any area depend upon climate and soil conditions. A classification system has been adopted which attempts to define every combination of climate, soil, texture, moisture conditions and microclimate likely to be encountered in Ontario. The target is to protect a natural plant and animal community representing each of the site types found in the District.

Historical Uses: To protect a system of provincially significant pre-historical and historical resources found in the District.

The opportunity exists within provincial parks to represent activities such as early mining operations and mining communities, logging, and the early fur trade. Thirteen major historical themes and 115 theme segments have been identified for Ontario. The target is to protect those pre-historical and historical resources in the District that best represent certain of these themes and theme segments.

Heritage Appreciation: To provide sufficient opportunities to meet the demands for exploration and appreciation of the natural and cultural heritage of the District.

(ii) Recreation and Tourism

- By 2000, to provide the following additional opportunities in provincial parks in the District for visitors and residents:

TABLE 6 RECREATION AND TOURISM TARGETS

	EXISTING OPPORTUNITIES	ADDITIONAL OPPORTUNITIES
Day Use	4,970	14,553
Car Camping	31,331	39,200
Back-country Travel ¹	---	17,500
- Wilderness	3,060	5,800
- Non-wilderness		

The targets for day-use, camping and back-country travel recognize the anticipated population growth and future demand for tourism. Projections of the future needs have considered the magnitude of population changes, the changing age structure of the population and its relationship to participation in recreation activities.

d. Land Requirements (Map 14)

(i) Existing

Finlayson Point Provincial Park is a recreational class park. This park is 38 ha. in size, has 114 campsites and has a 65 percent occupancy rate during the summer operating period. While the park services primarily as a stop-over campground for tourists travelling on Highway 11, it also provides day-use opportunities for residents of Temagami and the surrounding area.

The Lady Evelyn Waterway Park, is 2,435 hectares and contains 38 campsites. The park provides 51 kilometers of canoeing and attracts recreationists mainly from Southern Ontario and the northern United

¹ Back-country wilderness travel refers to overnight travel through a wilderness park or zone by non-mechanized means.

States. The river is used annually for approximately 10,500 hours of canoeing and results in 2,500 man-days of camping, making it the most heavily used canoe route in the Temagami District.

Existing parks supply 4,970 day use opportunities and 31,331 car camping opportunities. There are 3,060 back-country travel opportunities available in the waterway park.

(ii) Proposed

In addition to the existing provincial park in Temagami District, proposed candidates have been identified: W. B. Greenwood south of Latchford, the Grays-Makobe Rivers, and the Lady Evelyn-Smoothwater area.

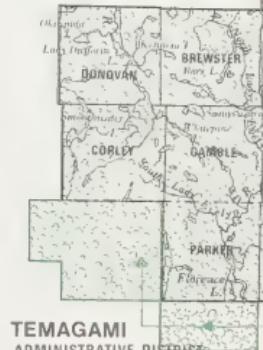
The W. B. Greenwood candidate park is proposed for eventual development as a recreation park. The 325 ha. site is situated on the south shore of Bay Lake. The Park will be developed with some camping and day use facilities, contingent upon increased tourist demands and will accommodate most of the additional day use and all of the car camping targets outlined in Table 6.

The proposed waterway park for the Makobe-Grays River covers a distance of approximately 50 km., and extends approximately 250 m. on either side of the waterway. Specific dimensions of the waterway park will be determined during the development of the Park Master Plan, having regard to the objectives to be achieved. The two rivers receive considerable summer canoeing use and rank as one of the best candidate waterways in this part of Ontario. The park would provide a link between Elk Lake and the Lady Evelyn waterway park.

The Lady Evelyn-Smoothwater area has been identified as a proposed wilderness park candidate. The area includes a wide variety of natural and cultural features and provides outstanding opportunities for back-country travel, particularly canoe tripping. Four wilderness park options are being considered; ranging in size from 36,100 ha. to 139,864 ha. These options are detailed in Section VII.



Ministry of
Natural
Resources



e. Strategy

On the basis of input received from individuals and groups and the anticipated long term impact on the achievement of the objectives of other Ministry programs, one of the following three options will be adopted with respect to the three proposed park candidates:

- (i) immediate inclusion in the Provincial Park system
- (ii) termination of the candidate from further consideration as a park
- (iii) retention of the candidate for further consideration while permitting other activities to continue under appropriate management guidelines.

Interim management guidelines will be developed for those candidates which are not recommended for immediate inclusion into the Provincial Park system. Identified park values in these candidates will be protected. Uses and facilities which complement the achievement of park's objectives will be encouraged. Uses which have a significant negative impact on the long term achievement of park objectives will be permitted with judicious controls. Uses which would conflict with long term achievement or park objectives will be prohibited.

Mineral exploration may be permitted in candidate parkland under controlled conditions where significant negative impact on park objectives are not anticipated. The guidelines under which such exploration will occur will be made available to the public.

f. Discussion

Provincial parks play an important role in providing a wide variety of recreational opportunities, in offering protection to important natural and cultural features and in contributing to regional tourism.

Table 6 indicates the extent to which the present provincial parks meet the targets assigned to the District.

The bulk of the additional day use and car camping opportunities (14,553 and 39,200 respectively) will be met by the W. B. Greenwood candidate recreation park. The existing opportunities are being met by Finlayson Point Provincial Park.

The candidate wilderness park, Lady Evelyn-Smoothwater, will provide for protection of a wide variety of significant natural and cultural resources. The park would supply all of the wilderness back-country recreation target opportunities (17,500) in the District.

The Ministry is currently collecting socio-economic data for the proposal and evaluating the impact that the four options under consideration would likely have on the various groups that have an interest in the area. Part of this evaluation will be public comment received as part of this District Land Use Plan.

The additional 5,800 non-wilderness back-country recreation opportunities are to be supplied by the Grays-Makobe candidate waterway park.

Should the wilderness park proposal be approved, some of these 5,800 non-wilderness opportunities would become wilderness as part of this waterway park is within the proposed wilderness park proposal.

The Crown land recreation program is also expected to provide for non-wilderness back-country opportunities.

The addition of the three candidate sites to the Provincial Park system would ensure that the full target complement assigned to Temagami District for camping, day use and back-country travel could be attained. While the protection/heritage appreciation objective would be partially met, additional candidate sites for consideration as nature reserve class parks may have to be considered in the future.

I: crown land recreation

BROAD OBJECTIVE

To provide Ontario residents and non-residents with a variety of recreational opportunities, in harmony with the environment, the management of other resources, and the more structured public and private facilities. Recreational use of Crown land will be permitted with minimal restrictions for a wide variety of recreational use.

a. Objectives

- (i) Recreation: To provide or promote an accessible supply of outdoor recreation opportunities for fishing, hunting, boating, camping, swimming, canoeing, snowmobiling, cross-country skiing and hiking for the enjoyment of local residents and visitors to the Planning Region.
- (ii) Tourism: In co-operation with the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation, to stimulate the tourism sector of the economy by providing or encouraging the development of outdoor recreation facilities and tourist services.
- (iii) Heritage Appreciation: In co-operation with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, to identify and protect a variety of significant heritage resources on Crown land.

b. Target

The function of the Ministry of Natural Resources in this program is largely to manage supporting resources such as fish and wildlife, to provide access to resources, and to provide basic facilities such as access points, parking spaces, campsites and trails.

c. Land Requirements

Crown land recreation activities and facilities generally occur in a multiple use setting. The land base required exclusively for these activities and facilities is minimal and is indicated on Map 15.

d. Strategy

The objectives will be accomplished by:

- providing for access point parking, swimming, hiking, camping, snowmobiling, and cross-country skiing from Crown lands;
- ensuring through location and design that conflicts with other resource users and private sector developments are minimized and that the land and water base is capable of supporting the use;
- identifying and protecting significant heritage resources;
- encouraging municipalities and private organizations to develop recreation areas and facilities as well as heritage resources;
- maintaining existing canoe routes;
- ensuring road crossings are constructed with minimum impact;
- supporting construction/maintenance of trails by various clubs
- maintaining and upgrading existing access points commencing with those receiving most use (APPENDIX C); and
- maintaining existing campsites and encourage proper garbage disposal.

e. Discussion

The Temagami District has traditionally been popular for a wide variety of recreational pursuits. General Crown land recreation (ie. canoeing, skiing, etc.) has inclined toward increasing levels of use in recent years. The rationale for the objectives outlined in this policy is to continue providing for diversified opportunities; to ensure that a proper land base is available.

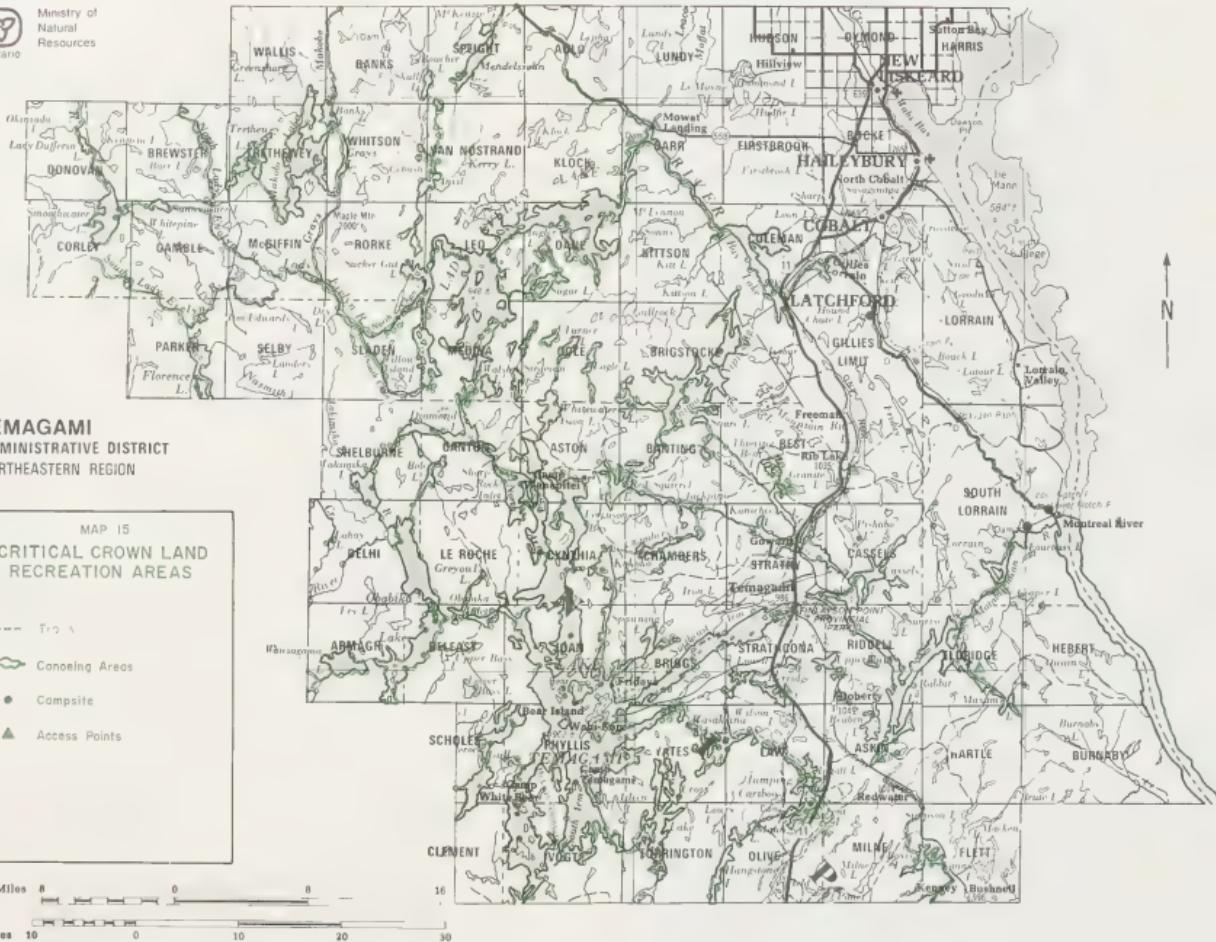
While the goal of the Ministry of Natural Resources is, in part, to provide opportunities for outdoor recreation, a Provincial program policy for recreation on Crown land has not yet been developed. Most program elements that exist today evolved as a direct response to public demands for facilities.

Future policy development will be guided by the following principles:

- generally, recreation facilities developed on Crown land by the Ministry will provide only basic conveniences to users;
- opportunities for Crown land recreation will be provided as equitably as possible. Preference will normally be given to accessible areas within day-use distance of communities. However, some areas, such as certain tourist outfitter locations, may be set aside, and access restricted, to provide a particular type of recreation opportunity;



Ministry of
Natural
Resources



and

- facilities and recreation opportunities developed on Crown land will be complementary to, and integrated with, those provided within provincial parks, and those provided by other public agencies and the private sector.

Increasing recreational activity coupled with a lack of facilities in some areas has resulted in a myriad of user problems on Crown lands. These problems include over-crowding, local environmental problems, and conflicts between recreational and non-recreational interests.

J: cottaging

a. Objective

To complement the private sector in providing a variety of cottage opportunities, primarily to local residents of the Northeastern Planning Region.

b. Target

The target for cottaging is to provide from Crown land up to 296 additional cottage lots by the year 2000.

Table 7 indicates Crown cottage lot targets in the District.

TABLE 7 COTTAGING TARGETS

LAKE	POTENTIAL NO. OF LOTS ¹	TYPE
Temagami	200	Dispersed - mainly island with peninsulas considered, eg. McLean Joan Private Sector - Lots to make up a portion of this supply
Say	14	Regular Linear
Friday	10-20	Regular Linear
Lorrain	5-10	Remote
Jumping Caribou, Herridge, Wilson, Ingall-Waha	10-15 max. of 5 on one lake	Dispersed
Rabbit, Cassels, Rib, Net, Kanichee, Anima-Nipissing	15-20 max. of 5 on any one lake	Dispersed
Lady Evelyn	20-35	Dispersed
Temiskaming (Ottawa River)	10-15	Dispersed
Remotes	28-35	Remote (Listed in Appendix D)

¹ Cottage lot figures are preliminary estimates of potential only. Each lake's cottaging capability will be determined once Lake Plan Studies are completed.



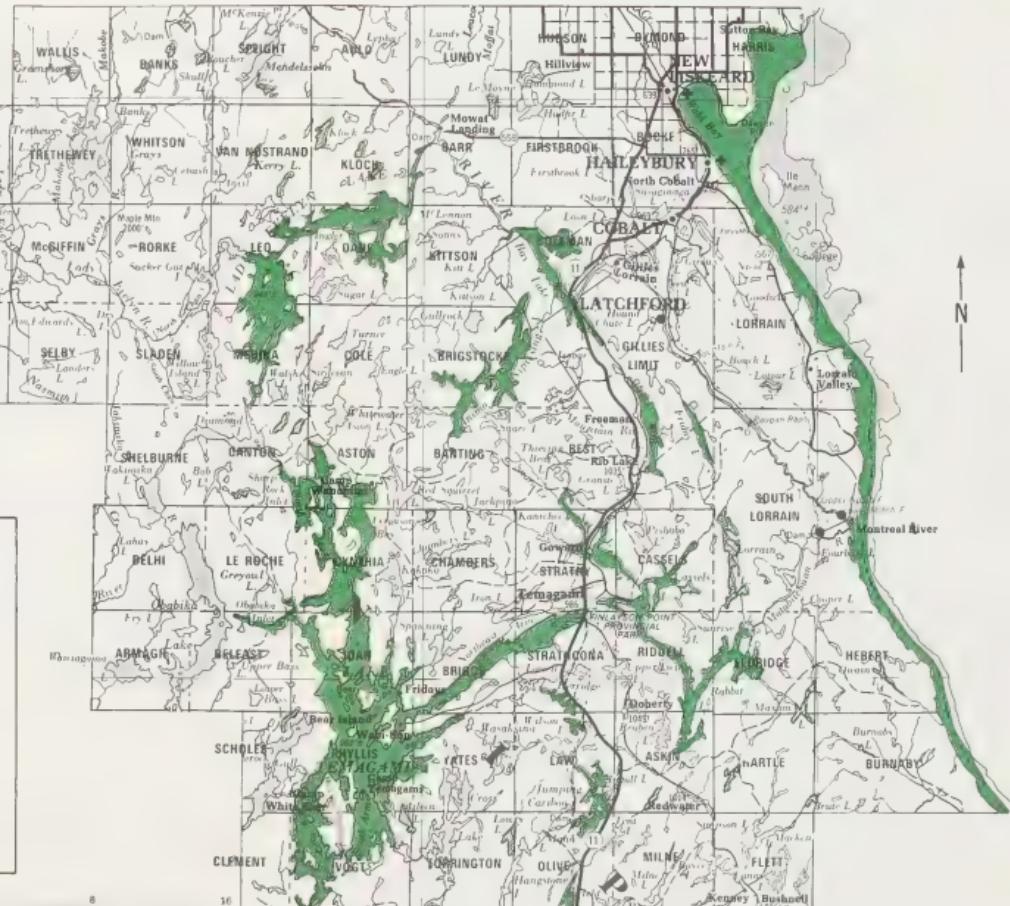
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**TEMAGAMI
ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT
NORTHEASTERN REGION**

MAP 16

CANDIDATE COTTAGING LAKES

- Regular Cottage Lots
 - Remote Cottage Lots



c. Land Requirements

Map T6 indicates primarily those lakes considered for cottage development. A deficiency in lots will continue to occur. These deficiencies are due to lack of suitable lakes in the Little Clay Belt, unsuitable shoreline, high cost of road construction, and the Indian land claim/caution.

d. Strategy

The policy will be accomplished by:

- continuing the lake planning program to ensure that sufficient lots are identified to satisfy the target and at the same time ensuring the maintenance of a quality aquatic and terrestrial environment;
- making available for public disposition a variety of cottage lots including shoreline linear and dispersed sites as well as remote locations;
- ensuring that cottage lots are disposed of at market value;
- monitoring the supply of lots made available by the private sector and reviewing proposals to ensure that their design and location gives due regard to the maintenance of a quality aquatic and terrestrial environment;
- concentrating the provision of Crown cottage lots in areas where the private sector cannot meet the demand; and
- offering lots first to residents of Ontario (if an over-estimate of demand occurs and surplus lots are available, they should be offered to residents of Canada and non-residents of Canada, in that order).

e. Discussion

Cottaging is an important stimulus to the economy in the Temagami District; not only during the initial construction period, but also from the annual goods and services required by cottagers. At the present time, the demand for cottage lots appears to exceed supply. This will have to be carefully monitored so that the provision of lots can be adjusted to market conditions.

The requests that the Ministry receives each year indicates that a variety of cottage lots is desired.

VII OPTIONS

A: proposed plan and wilderness park options

This section is designed to illustrate a proposed land use plan for the District to ensure an integrated achievement of the objectives and targets outlined in previous sections. Four management options are presented for the proposed candidate wilderness park, the Lady Evelyn-Smoothwater.

This section discusses (a) the method used to develop the plan, (b) the wilderness park options and (c) the plan evaluation.

1. INTRODUCTION

A land use plan is presented to demonstrate a broad way in which the natural resources of the District can be managed. The wilderness park options are developed to present a range of alternatives.

The final plan selected must be capable of meeting the resource management objectives and targets described in previous sections.

The proposed plan and wilderness park options are displayed visually on Map 17 contained at the end of this document. The map identifies discrete management areas within the District, where specific resource management guidelines will apply. These guidelines indicate what uses are permitted and not permitted, and provides additional detailed resource management prescriptions.

Management areas contain similar land uses which will be managed in a similar manner. Each area is delineated on the basis of the proposed uses. In meeting the assigned targets, many of our natural resources will be utilized at or near their potential, and the land base available for the use of other resources may be limited. As a result, the Ministry is constrained, to a degree, in the manner which realistic plan options can be prepared.

2. PLAN DEVELOPMENT

The proposed plan and wilderness park options were prepared in the following general manner:

- (a) All established uses and critical and significant areas were mapped. Such uses as developed agricultural land, urban areas, Indian Reserves, provincial parks, critical aggregate deposits, moose concentration areas, and other existing non-negotiable land uses were identified. These resources were considered to be relatively fixed spatially, their uses governed by the location of the resource within the District;
- (b) Through a visual evaluation of the mapped material, distinct land use patterns became apparent. Where these land use patterns were obvious, distinct boundaries were drawn. Where land use patterns were less obvious, the planning team drew boundaries where differences in the land use patterns appeared to occur. Where possible, boundaries between the areas were drawn along physical features such as lakes, rivers and highways.

Once the management areas were delineated, the planning team developed more detailed resource management guidelines, which form a part of the management area prescription forms prepared for each area.

- (c) Through use of a matrix each District supervisor identified general land use conflicts. Many of the conflicts identified were related to provision of public road access to remote areas.

In addition, a large area within the northwest corner of the District was identified in the Strategic Land Use Plan as a candidate wilderness park. Within this area, four wilderness park options are proposed, each varying in size. These options have been incorporated into the proposed land use plan.

3. PLAN DESCRIPTION

The proposed plan and wilderness park options are discussed in the following manner:

- (a) A map, (scale of 1:250,000) which identifies the management areas for the proposed plan is located in the pocket at the back of the document;
- (b) For each area, a management area prescription form has been prepared which outlines the location of the area, the existing use, the general land use intent, the permitted land uses and detailed management

guidelines.

Each management area is numbered on the appropriate map, and named on the management area prescription form. The management area name is included for reference purposes only, and usually reflects a well known lake, river or other feature contained within the management area..

4. PROPOSED LAND USE PLAN

The proposed plan consists of twelve management areas. Please refer to the 17 contained in the pocket at the back of this report. The following discussion and management area prescription forms outline the management intent for each area in the proposed plan.

AREA NUMBER 1 - Boyce Lake

a. Area Description

- located along the southeast boundary of the District between the Ottawa River and Lake Temagami.
- There are several tourist camps and outfitters dependent on the numerous small lakes in the area.
- Some rural residential uses occur.
- The Nipissing Crown Game Preserve is situated in the central part of the area and contains high concentrations of moose.
- Mineral potential ranges from low to high. The area contains highly deformed and metamorphosed crystalline rocks of Grenville age.
- Timber allocations are concentrated along the existing road network, in the Game Preserve, and west of Highway 11.
- Access to the interior is limited.

b. General Land Use Intent

- Resource production, wildlife management, commercial tourism, recreation, cottaging, and rural residential are existing accepted uses.
- Ministry programs in the area will encourage tourism through management of fish and wildlife and other resources in a multiple use sustained yield manner.
- No alienation of Crown lands will occur, except in Hebert and part of Burnaby Townships which are outside the Bear Island Land Caution.
- Critical and significant aggregate deposits should remain available for road construction and repair.
- Access roads will be encouraged to allocated timber stands. Commercial tourism interests and Crown land recreation facilities will be fully considered.

c. General Management Guidelines

PERMITTED USES

use	Acceptable		Guide-lines	Use	Acceptable		Guide-lines
	Yes	No			Yes	No	
Urban		x		Commercial Fishing			x
Rural Residential		x	(i)	Angling	x		
Agriculture		x		Bait Fishing	x		(viii)
Mining	x		(ii)	Crown Land Recreation	x		(ix)
Aggregate	x		(iii)	Cottaging	x		(x)
Forest Management	x		(iv)	Provincial Parks			x
Trapping	x		(v)	Tourism	x		(xi)
Hunting	x		(vi)	Roads	x		(xii)
Wildlife Management	x		(vii)	Fisheries Management	x		(xiii)

- (i) Rural Residential: Rural residential uses will only be permitted in accordance with the Township of Temagami zoning bylaw.
- (ii) Mining: Exploration, assessment work, and mine development will be encouraged to locate away from conflicting land uses, commercial tourist establishments, and recreational areas. Aesthetic values are to be maintained.
- (iii) Aggregate: There are several critical and significant deposits readily accessible from Highway 11. Extraction should be conducted in accordance with the policies of the Township of Temagami where applicable or according to appropriate rehabilitation measures and the forest reserve policies of this plan. There are several moderate to high potential aggregate areas which are to remain available for future extraction.
- (iv) Forest Management: Forest management activities will continue. Identified high quality aggregate areas will not be regenerated unless the new forest has a good chance of reaching merchantable size. Annual plans will contain specific guidelines to maintain or improve fish and wildlife habitat and recreational uses of the area. Road construction shall be encouraged to access both timber and aggregate.

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- (v) Trapping: Trapping is not permitted in the Game Preserve. However, trapping will be permitted on an exception basis to protect private property and public travel corridors. In the remainder of the area, trappers will be encouraged to harvest quotas.
 - (vi) Hunting: Hunting outside the Game Preserve will be encouraged.
 - (vii) Wildlife Management: Important aquatic feeding areas and winter concentration areas for moose and waterfowl concentration areas will be given special consideration. Wildlife viewing will be actively promoted for the Game Preserve.
 - (viii) Bait Fishing: No more than one major commercial bait fish licence will be issued per township. Tourist operators will be allocated waters to meet their immediate needs.
 - (ix) Crown Land Recreation: Existing access points, canoe routes, campsites, and trails will be maintained.
 - (x) Cottaging: The following lakes will be considered for cottages; with a maximum of 5 lots to be developed on any one lake: Field L., Jumping Cariboo L., Christy L., Ingall L., Waha L., Wilson L., Herridge L.
The following lakes will be reviewed for their capability to support a remote cottage : Lowry L., Rankin L., Alice L., Hartle L., Maxam L., Owain L.
 - (xi) Tourism: There are some existing commercial operations. Extensive recreational uses are encouraged. Intensive development will not be considered on lakes managed for cottaging or lake trout. Other applications will be assessed on a site specific basis in accordance with the policies of this plan.
 - (xii) Roads: In order to access allocated forest stands, new roads will be constructed in a manner which complements existing commercial tourism, cottaging and general recreation activities. Water-crossings over canoe routes will be kept to a minimum and, wherever possible, temporary in nature.
 - (xiii) Fisheries Management: Wasaksina L., Hangstone L., Norris L., and Jumping Cariboo L. will be managed in accordance with the lake trout policy.
Pig L., Robin L. and Alice L. will be managed for brook trout. Management efforts will be directed toward diverting fishing pressure from Panet L., Jumping Cariboo L., Ingall L., and Herridge L. to underutilized lakes.
Warmwater fisheries will be managed primarily to maintain the tourist industry.

AREA NUMBER 2 - Lake Temagami

a. Area Description

- Located in the south-central part of the District.
- The area is primarily used for recreational activities such as boating, fishing, camping, cottaging, canoeing, skiing.
- There are several commercial lodges and youth camps dependent on the lake and surrounding area.
- Some seasonal cottages have been converted to permanent homes.
- Most private land development is located on islands.
- Active mining has taken place in the past (Copperfield Mine) on Temagami Island while other areas display high mineral potential.
- A skyline forest reserve is maintained around Lake Temagami. Limited logging has been carried on within the reserve to sustain the pine component.
- water levels are regulated by a dam at Cross Lake.

b. General Land Use Intent

- Discrete resource production, fish and wildlife management, commercial tourism, recreation, cottaging, and rural residential are existing accepted uses.
- Ministry programs will encourage the continuation of a wide variety of uses.
- No alienation of Crown land will occur in this area due to the Bear Island land caution.
- Access roads will service discrete resource production and compliment tourism and recreational interests.

c. General Management Guidelines

PERMITTED USES

Use	Acceptable		Guide-lines	Use	Acceptable		Guide-lines
	Yes	No			Yes	No	
Urban		x		Commercial Fishing		x	
Rural Residential		x	(i)	Angling	x		
Agriculture		x		Bait Fishing	x		(vii)
Mining	x		(ii)	Crown Land Recreation	x		(viii)
Aggregate	x		(iii)	Cottaging	x		(ix)
Forest Management	x		(iv)	Provincial Parks	x		(x)
Trapping	x		(v)	Tourism	x		(xi)
Fishing	x		(vi)	Roads	x		(xii)
Wildlife Management	x			Fisheries Management	x		(xiii)

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- (i) Rural Residential: Rural residential uses are permitted in accordance with the policies of government agencies and the Township of Temagami on private land but not generally on Crown land.
 - (ii) Mining: Exploration, assessment work, and mine development are acceptable uses. No restrictions are placed on preliminary exploration activities. Development may be limited by water quality and aesthetic considerations. Mining is encouraged to locate away from conflicting land uses. Mining interests will be required to undertake, on leased lands, rehabilitation of areas damaged by mining to a reasonable aesthetic state following termination of exploration activities or the removal of economically recoverable mineral values.
 - (iii) Aggregate: One critical and several significant deposits are readily accessible. These deposits should be protected for future use. Extraction will be subject to appropriate rehabilitation guidelines and the forest reserve policies of this plan. Minimizing land uses conflicts will be the chief guidelines in determining the restrictions to be placed on this activity.
 - (iv) Forest Management: The skyline reserve will be maintained on Lake Temagami. Timber production beyond the skyline reserve will be conducted as outlined in Forest Management Plans and operating plans. Within the skyline reserve, forest operations will be conducted to maintain or improve the appearance of the shoreline. No logging camps/buildings will be allowed within the skyline reserve of Lake Temagami. Co-operation with logging interests will be maintained in designating areas for booming grounds and tie-up of booms and landings. Important, critical and significant aggregate areas will not be regenerated unless the new forest has a good chance of reaching maturity. Annual plans will contain specific guidelines to maintain or improve fish and wildlife habitat and recreational uses of the area. Discussion with tourist operators and property owners may be required prior to harvesting portions of the area.
 - (v) Trapping/Hunting: These activities are permitted throughout the area. The full harvest of fur quotas will be encouraged.
 - (vi) Wildlife Management: Important aquatic feeding areas, concentration areas for moose and waterfowl habitat will be given special consideration.

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- (vii) Bait Fishing: A maximum of one major commercial bait fish licence will be issued per township. Tourist operators will be allocated waters to meet their immediate needs.
 - (viii) Crown Land Recreation: Access points, campsites, and trails will be maintained. The Mine Road access point will be upgraded to accommodate current use levels. Tree screening between the lake and the parking area will be maintained. The existing ski trails will be maintained in co-operation with private organizations.
 - (ix) Cottaging: On Lake Temagami, 200 cottage lots will be provided from Crown/private land in a dispersed pattern. Cottage lots will be developed on islands or peninsulas, such as McLean and Joan. All sites will be water access. Aileen Lake and Spitzig Lake will be evaluated for remote cottages.
 - (x) Provincial Parks: A master plan will be completed for Finlayson Park to guide future development and use.
 - (xi) Tourism: There are several existing lodges, youth camps, and marinas on Lake Temagami. Opportunities for additional camps will be assessed on a site specific basis in accordance with the policies of this plan.
 - (xii) Roads: All roads will be open for public use. Existing restrictions will be removed. Crossings of canoe routes will be kept to a minimum and, wherever possible, temporary in nature.
 - (xiii) Fisheries Management: Lake Temagami, Cross L., Pats L., Barmac L., Red Squirrel L., and Kokoko L. will be managed in accordance with the lake trout policy. Banana L., Hillcrest L., Birch L., Secret L., Barnett L., Browns L., Side Rock L., Malloch L., Roko L., Hush Hush L., and Coppersand L. will be managed for brook trout. Management efforts will be directed toward redirecting fishing pressure from Red Squirrel Lake to under-utilized lakes. No increase in the harvest of lake trout on Lake Temagami is recommended. Increased angling opportunities for other species will be encouraged. Lake Temagami provides more lake trout fishing opportunities than any other lake within the District. It's the most important lake trout fishery within the District.

AREA NUMBER 3 - Obabika Lake

a. Area Description

- Located along the southwest boundary of the District.
- The area receives low intensity recreational use.
- There are several tourist camps and outfitters primarily along Highway 805 to the south which depend on the many lakes in the area.
- The north half of the area supports high concentrations of moose and associated winter and aquatic feeding areas.
- Mineral potential is moderate to high.
- Access in the southeast part of the area is being extended to the north to access timber allocations.

b. General Land Use Intent

- Resource production, wildlife and fisheries management, commercial tourism, and recreation are existing permitted uses.
- The continued production of renewable and non-renewable resources is encouraged.
- Existing and proposed recreational uses will be accommodated.
- No alienation of Crown land will occur due to the Bear Island Caution.
- The existing road network will be upgraded and extended to access allocated forest stands.

c. General Management Guidelines

PERMITTED USES

Use	Acceptable		Guide- lines	Use	Acceptable		Guide- lines
	Yes	No			Yes	No	
Urban		x		Commercial Fishing			x
Rural Residential		x		Angling		x	
Agriculture		x		Bait Fishing		x	(vii)
Mining	x		(i)	Crown Land Recreation	x		(viii)
Aggregate	x		(ii)	Cottaging	x		(ix)
Forest Management	x		(iii)	Provincial Parks		x	
Trapping	x		(iv)	Tourism	x		(x)
Hunting	x		(v)	Roads	x		(xi)
Wildlife Management	x		(vi)	Fisheries Management	x		(xii)

-
- (i) Mining: Exploration, assessment work and mine development are acceptable uses. Areas of high mineral potential in Delhi, Belfast, Clement, and Scholes Townships should be protected from uncomptatable development until mineral potentials have been proven.
 - (ii) Aggregate: There are several high potential areas along extension to the Highway 805 corridor, as well as the significant areas in the south. These should be protected for future use. Extraction should be conducted according to appropriate rehabilitation guidelines and the forest reserve policies in this plan.
 - (iii) Forest Management: The primary use of Area 3 is resource production. Forest management activities will continue, with minimal constraints. Annual plans will contain specific guidelines to maintain or improve moose and other fish and wildlife habitat and the recreational values.
 - (iv) Trapping: Trappers will be encouraged to fully harvest quotas.
 - (v) Hunting: Increase hunting opportunities when possible.
 - (vi) Wildlife Management: Important aquatic feeding and concentration areas for moose will be given special consideration.
 - (vii) Bait Fishing: A maximum of one major commercial bait fish licence will be issued per township. Tourist operators will be allocated waters to meet their immediate needs.
 - (viii) Crown Land Recreation: The access point on Gull L., will be maintained. High use canoe routes (Wakimika L.), moderate use (Obabika L.) and low use (Obabika River, Wawiagama L. and Gull L.) will also be maintained.
 - (ix) Cottaging: Longbow L. and Canton #28 will be evaluated for remote cottages.
 - (x) Tourism: The existing commercial facilities on Obabika L., Fry L., Wawiagama L., and Gull L. are recognized. No additional camps will be permitted in this area. The North Bay District is encouraging use of Crown land campsites and commercial campgrounds to the south of this area, to relieve pressure on lake trout lakes.
 - (xi) Roads: All roads will be open for public use. Restrictions will be removed. Watercrossings over canoe routes will be kept to a minimum and, wherever possible, temporary in nature.

(xii) Fisheries Management: Obabika L., Clearwater L., Wawiagama L., Upper Bass L., Allan L., Cummings L., Gull L., Skunk L., and South Iron L. will be managed in accordance with the lake trout policy. Herbert L., Redbark L., Price L. will be managed for brook trout. Dean L. will be managed for Rainbow Trout. Management efforts will be directed toward diverting fishing pressure from Clearwater L., Lower Bass L., Gull L., and Skunk L. to underutilized Lakes such as Obabika, Wakimika, Fry, Wawiagama, Upper Bass, Allan, Redbark, Cummings, Herbert and Bob.

AREA NUMBER 4 - Lady Evelyn-Smoothwater

a. Area Description

- Located in the northwest part of the District.
- The area is intensively used for back-country recreation (eg. canoeing, fishing, and hiking).
- The area contains significant features such as Maple Mountain, Ishpatina Ridge, waterfalls, nesting and archaeological sites.
- Mineral potential is moderate to high. The area is underlain by a thick sedimentary sequence of upper Huronian rocks intruded by Nipissing diabase. There has been active exploration and interest in a silver property in the area.
- Timber allocations are distributed throughout the area.
- Road access is via the Beauty Lake Road in the north, the Cooke Lake Road in the east, and the Hamlow Lake road to the southwest. Road access to the interior is limited.

b. General Land Use Intent

- Four land use options are proposed for this area.
- Options recommend that parts or all of the area be established as a wilderness park. Lands not proposed for wilderness designation would continue to be used for back-country recreation and discrete resource production.
- Designation of a waterway park on the Makobe and Grays Rivers is also proposed.

c. Option Descriptions

(i) Option 1

- Area 36,200 ha.
- The central core of Area 4: includes Florence L., Trethewey L., Makobe L., the existing Lady Evelyn Waterway Park, and the Makobe-Grays River.
- Provides 11,300 back-country wilderness opportunities.

(ii) Option 2

- Area 54,800 ha.
- Includes prior option and extends eastward to include Anvil L., Hobart L., Maple Mountain, and most of Whitson Township.
- Provides 13,300 back-country wilderness opportunities.

(iii) Option 3

- Area 72,400 ha.
- Includes prior options and extends westward to the east shore of Lulu L., Smith L., and Stull Cr. Included are Smoothwater L., Scarecrow L., Mihell L., and the Ishpatina Ridge.
- Provides 17,400 back-country wilderness opportunities.

(iv) Option 4

- Area 139,900 ha.
- Includes all prior options, and extends proposed park to township boundaries.
- Provides 22,300 back-country wilderness opportunities.

c. General Management Guidelines

PERMITTED USES

Use	Acceptable		Guide-lines	Use	Acceptable		Guide-lines
	Yes	No			Yes	No	
Urban		x		Commercial Fishing		x	
Rural Residential		x		Angling	x		
Agriculture		x		Bait Fishing	x		(vi)
Mining	x		(i)	Crown Land Recreation	x		(vii)
Aggregate	x		(i)	Cottaging	x		(viii)
Forest Management	x		(ii)	Provincial Parks	x		(ix)
Trapping	x		(iii)	Tourism		x	
Hunting	x		(iv)	Roads	x		(x)
Wildlife Management	x		(v)	Fisheries Management	x		(xi)

(i) Mining/Aggregate: Until the decision is made to establish either of the two candidate areas as provincial parks (ie. wilderness and waterway), mineral exploration and development will be permitted. Operating guidelines for the protection of specific park values will be identified through the Provincial Park Master Planning process. Any licences resulting from exploration will also contain guidelines to ensure the protection of park values in the affected area. All surface rights within the proposed park boundaries will be reserved.

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- (ii) Forest Management: In the event that the Lady Evelyn-Smoothwater and Makobe - Grays River candidate park areas are established as provincial parks, forestry management will be prohibited within the proposed park boundaries. In the interim, timber harvesting within 250 metres of the Makobe - Grays River and, within the area of the Lady Evelyn-Smoothwater park proposal, will be permitted according to interim operating guidelines designed to ensure the protection of specific park values.
 - (iii) Trapping: Fur management efforts will continue to encourage the harvest of quotas. In the event that the decision is made to establish the Lady Evelyn-Smoothwater wilderness park and/or the Makobe - Grays River waterway park, fur management efforts will be realigned to complement identified park values.
 - (iv) Hunting: Hunting will continue to be permitted. In the event that the park areas are established, hunting will be evaluated through the Provincial Park Master Plan process.
 - (v) Wildlife Management: Wildlife management efforts will continue to include recognition of the special habitat requirements for moose in this area. The regulation of hunting seasons and commercial trapping quotas will also continue.
 - (vi) Bait Fish: The harvest of bait fish will be encouraged outside of the wilderness park.
 - (vii) Crown Land Recreation: Until decisions are made concerning the two park proposals, Crown land recreation facilities will continue to be maintained within the proposed candidate park areas. The existing Crown land recreation facilities in the remainder of the area will continue to be maintained.
 - (viii) Cottaging: The following lakes will be reviewed for their capability to support remote cottages - Wallis Twp. #19, Boucher L., Dacy L., and Island L., except in wilderness park Option 4.
 - (ix) Provincial Parks: The candidate park area features a high capability for canoe tripping and hiking and numerous special features, including Maple Mountain, as well as considerable representation of the natural diversity of this area of Ontario. Constraints to the development of the park area include the Bear Island Indian Caution which presently prohibits the disposition of Crown land throughout the proposed park area, and timber commitments. To properly address the negative response from the timber industry, the positive response received from

park interest groups and some local outfitters, and concerns from the local communities in the vicinity of the proposed park, the Ministry is conducting a socio-economic impact study to be co-ordinated by Northeastern Regional Office. The Makobe - Grays River has been identified as an excellent canoe tripping route with some segments of the river affording experienced canoeists with white water canoeing opportunities. The entire length of the river to it's junction with the Bear River is situated within the Temagami and Kirkland Lake District and has been recommended as a candidate waterway park reserve. The area identified in the proposal includes those lands and waters within 250 metres of the river. In the event that the decision is made to recommend that the area receive waterway park status, the boundaries of the area will be clearly defined through the Provincial Park Master Plan process. These boundaries, may, in some instances, be adjusted to better represent park values (including scenic vistas, unique vegetation, wildlife habitat, geological landform features, etcetera) partially situate within or immediately adjacent to the proposed boundary area.

- (x) Roads: Public access will continue. Water-crossings will be kept to a minimum and wherever possible, temporary in nature. In the event that the Lady Evelyn-Smoothwater and Makobe - Grays R. candidate park areas are established as provincial parks, roads will generally be prohibited within the park boundaries. Until the decision is made concerning the two candidate parks, roads will be subject to interim guidelines which will protect park values.
- (xi) Fisheries Management: Smith L., Lady Dufferin L., Smoothwater L., Marina L., Chance L., Gamble L., Elissa L., Trethewey L., Trethewey #27, Makobe L., Banks L., Skull L., Greenwater L., Niccolite L., Bergeron L., and Anvil L. will be managed in accordance with the lake trout policy. Whitemud L., Marina L., Duff L., Dees L., Carmen L., Gooseneck L., Kaa L., Weedend L., Elissa L., Gamble L., Chance L., Chalice L., McGiffin L., Grays L., Bercole L., MacPherson L., Katherine L., and Skull L. will be managed for brook trout. Stars L. will be managed for rainbow trout. Management efforts will redirect fishing pressure on Gamble L. and Chance L. to

underutilize lakes when possible. Warmwater fisheries will be managed primarily to maintain the tourist industry. In the event that the candidate park areas are established as provincial parks, fisheries management will conform with the Park Master Plan.

AREA NUMBER 5 - MENDELSSOHN LAKE

a. Area Description

- Located along the north-central District boundary, west of the Montreal River.
- The area receives low intensity recreational use, which generally takes place in the Mendelssohn Lake area (eg. cottaging, canoeing, fishing, camping).
- The eastern portion of the area displays high concentrations of moose.
- Mineral potential is moderate to high. The area is underlain by a thick sedimentary sequence of upper Huronian rocks intruded by Nipissing diabase.
- Timber allocations are concentrated in the west and east. Little harvesting activity has taken place to date.
- The Cooke Lake Road provides access to the western part of the area. Access to the remainder of the area is limited.

b. General Land Use Intent

- Resource production, wildlife and fisheries management, commercial tourism, and recreation are existing accepted uses.
- Ministry programs in the area will be designed to encourage the continued production of renewable and non-renewable resources.
- Existing and proposed recreational uses will be accommodated.
- No alienation of Crown land will occur in this area due to the Bear Island Land Caution.
- Upgrading of and extensions to the existing road network will be encouraged.

c. General Management Guidelines

PERMITTED USE

Use	Acceptable		Guide-lines	Use	Acceptable		Guide-lines
	Yes	No			Yes	No	
Urban		x		Commercial Fishing			x
Rural Residential		x		Angling		x	
Agriculture		x		Bait Fishing		x	(vii)
Mining	x		(i)	Crown Land Recreation	x		(viii)
Aggregate	x		(ii)	Cottaging	x		(ix)
Forest Management	x		(iii)	Provincial Parks		x	
Trapping	x		(iv)	Tourism	x		(x)
Hunting	x		(v)	Roads	x		(xi)
Wildlife Management	x		(vi)	Fisheries Management	x		(xii)

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- (i) Mining: Exploration, assessment work and mine development are acceptable uses. Areas of high mineral potential should be protected from intensive development until mineral potentials have been proven.
 - (ii) Aggregate: There is one significant area along the Cooke Lake Road. This should be protected for future use. Extraction should be conducted according to appropriate operating and rehabilitation guidelines and the forest reserve policies in this plan. There are two large areas with moderate aggregate potential. These should remain available for future needs. Recreational and aesthetic values will be maintained.
 - (iii) Forest Management: The primary use of Area 5 is the production of renewable and non-renewable resources. Forest management activities will continue. Identified high quality aggregate areas will be regenerated if the new forest has a good chance of reaching merchantable size. Annual plans will contain specific guidelines to maintain or improve moose and other fish and wildlife habitat and the recreational uses of the area.
 - (iv) Trapping: Existing activity will continue and efforts will be made to encourage the harvest of quotas, which will be adjusted to reflect new furbearer population data as it becomes available. Traplines will be allocated according to Ministry policy based on trapper qualifications.
 - (v) Hunting: Efforts will be made to increase hunting opportunities when possible.
 - (vi) Wildlife Management: Intensive management may be required in selected areas to maintain or improve wildlife habitat. Important concentration areas for moose and habitat for waterfowl will be given special consideration. The Moccasin Lake area is an important waterfowl habitat area. Efforts will be directed toward maintaining these natural wild rice stands.
 - (vii) Bait Fishing: The harvest of bait fish will be encouraged.
 - (viii) Crown Land Recreation: The low intensity recreational use in the area is concentrated in the Mendelssohn Lake area. The provision of Crown land recreation facilities will continue at present levels.
 - (ix) Cottaging: The following lakes will be reviewed for their capability

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- to support remote cottages: Heart L., Frederick L., Kerry L., Rainbow L., Klock L., and Klock #9 and #18.
- (x) Tourism: No commercial camps will be permitted in this area.
- (xi) Roads: The maintenance and upgrading of the Cooke Lake Road as well as extending access into the interior will be encouraged. Roads will be open for public use. Watercrossings over the Spray Cr. to Skull L. canoe route will be kept to a minimum and where possible temporary in nature.
- (xii) Fisheries Management: McKenzie L., Munroe L., Philbrick L., Mendelsohn L., and Big Chief L. will be managed in accordance with the lake trout policy. Planet L. and Klock L. will be managed for brook trout. All lakes in this area are capable of sustaining some additional fishing pressure.

AREA NUMBER 6 - Lady Evelyn Lake

a. Area Description

- Located in the north-central part of the District.
- The area is primarily used for a variety of recreational activities such as boating, fishing, camping, cottaging, and canoeing.
- Lady Evelyn Lake is one of the most productive pickerel fisheries in the District and receives a significant amount of angling activity by tourists and local residents.
- There are several commercial lodges dependent on the lake and surrounding area.
- High concentrations of moose are situated north of Lady Evelyn Lake East. The east end of Diamond L. is used for winter feeding.
- Moderate to high mineral potential is exhibited throughout the area. The area is underlain by a thick sedimentary sequence of upper Huronian rocks intruded by Nipissing diabase.
- Some timber allocations are situated in the Sugar and Diamond L. areas.
- The Red Squirrel Road demarcates the southern boundary and is the only road in this area. Development and use depends on water access.
- Lady Evelyn Lake is a dam controlled hydro storage reservoir.

b. General Land Use Intent

- Discrete resource production, fish and wildlife management, commercial tourism, recreation and cottaging are existing permitted uses.
- Ministry programs in the area will be designed to encourage the continuation of a wide variety of recreational uses.
- To promote the production of renewable and non-renewable resources in a discrete sustained yield manner.
- No alienation of Crown land will occur in this area due to the Bear Island Land Caution.
- Access roads will be encouraged to support discrete resource production while complementing tourism and recreational interests.

c. General Management Guidelines

PERMITTED USES

Use	Acceptable		Guide-lines	Use	Acceptable		Guide-lines
	Yes	No			Yes	No	
Urban		x		Commercial Fishing		x	
Rural Residential		x		Angling	x		
Agriculture		x		Bait Fishing	x		(vii)
Mining	x		(i)	Crown Land Recreation	x		(viii)
Aggregate	x		(ii)	Cottaging	x		(ix)
Forest Management	x		(iii)	Provincial Parks		x	
Trapping	x		(iv)	Tourism	x		(x)
Hunting	x		(v)	Roads	x		(xi)
Wildlife Management	x		(vi)	Fisheries Management	x		(xii)

- (i) Mining: Exploration, assessment work, and mine development are permitted uses. These uses will be encouraged to locate away from areas where conflicts with established commercial tourism and recreational uses may occur. Aesthetic values will be maintained.
- (ii) Aggregate: There are several areas of moderate to high aggregate potential, which should remain available for future use.
- (iii) Forest Management: Forest management activities will continue. Identified high quality aggregate areas will only be regenerated if the new forest has a good chance of reaching merchantable size. Annual plans will contain specific guidelines to maintain or improve fish and wildlife habitat and recreational uses of the area.
- (iv) Trapping: Existing activity will continue and efforts will be made to encourage the harvest of quotas which will be adjusted to reflect new furbearer population information as it becomes available. Traplines will be allocated according to Ministry policy based on trapper qualifications.

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- (v) Hunting: Efforts will be made to increase hunting opportunities when possible.
 - (vi) Wildlife Management: Intensive management may be applied to forest stands in selected areas to maintain or improve wildlife habitat. Important aquatic feeding areas and concentration areas for moose and waterfowl concentration areas will be given special consideration.
 - (vii) Bait Fishing: A maximum of one major commercial bait fish licence will be issued per township. Tourist operators will be allocated waters to meet their immediate needs.
 - (viii) Crown Land Recreation: This area is used extensively for a variety of recreation activities. The existing Crown land recreation facilities will be maintained.
 - (ix) Cottaging: Van Nostrand #34 will be reviewed for it's capability to support a remote cottage and Lady Evelyn L. for between 20 and 35 dispersed cottage lots. Cottage development will recognize water level fluctuations.
 - (x) Tourism: There are several existing commercial operations. Extensive recreational uses are encouraged. Intensive facility based enterprises will not be considered on Crown lands on lakes in this area.
 - (xi) Roads: The existing restrictions on the Red Squirrel Road, will be removed and roads will be open for public use. Public access and recreational use will continue. New roads will be constructed in a manner which complements existing commercial tourism, cottaging and general recreation activities. Watercrossings over the Sugar L. and the Diamond L. canoe routes will be kept to a minimum and wherever possible, temporary in nature.
 - (xii) Fisheries Management: Lady Sydney L., Sugar L., and Diamond L. will be managed in accordance with the lake trout policy. Slade L. and Dane #11 and #18 will be managed for brook trout. All lakes in this area are capable of sustaining some additional fishing pressure.

AREA NUMBER 7 - Anima-Nipissing - Rabbit Lake

a. Area Description

- This is the largest management area in the District, covering the central and south-central area.
- This is primarily a mixed use area with active logging, mineral exploration activity (past), tourist camps, cottages, canoe routes, and general recreation.
- There are many moose aquatic feeding areas throughout the area and a high concentration and winter feeding area west of Lorrain L.
- The area exhibits moderate to high mineral potential. The Best Township area is characterized by an extensive exposure of Archean volcanic, sedimentary, and intrusive rocks. The presence of numerous gold occurrences have rekindled interest in this metal in the area.
- Timber allocations are concentrated throughout the area but primarily west of Highway 11 and in the Rabbit L. area.
- The Rabbit L. watershed is dam controlled for power generation at the Matabitchuan generating station on Fourbass L.
- The area is reasonably accessible in the southeast and central portions via the Consolidated-Bathurst Road, Highway 11, and the Roosevelt Road. The Red Squirrel Road provides limited access in the northwest.

b. General Land Use Intent

- Resource production, wildlife and fisheries management, commercial tourism, and recreation are existing permitted uses.
- Ministry programs in the area will be designed to encourage:
 - (i) the continued production of renewable and non-renewable resources; and
 - (ii) the continuation of a wide variety of recreational pursuits.
 - (iii) an access road network to promote resource production without jeopardizing tourism and recreational interests.
- No alienation of Crown land will occur due to the Bear Island Land Caution

c. General Management Guidelines

PERMITTED USES

Use	Acceptable		Guidelines	Use	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No			Yes	No	
Urban		x		Commercial Fishing		x	
Rural Residential		x	(i)	Angling	x		
Agriculture		x		Bait Fishing	x		(viii)
Mining	x		(ii)	Crown Land Recreation	x		(ix)
Aggregate	x		(iii)	Cottaging	x		(x)
Forest Management	x		(iv)	Provincial Parks		x	
Trapping	x		(v)	Tourism	x		(xi)
Hunting	x		(vi)	Roads	x		(xii)
Wildlife Management	x		(vii)	Fisheries Management	x		(xiii)

- (i) Rural Residential: Rural residential uses on private land will be in accordance with the policies of government agencies and the Township of Temagami but not generally permitted on Crown land.
- (ii) Mining: Exploration, assessment work, and mine development are acceptable uses. These uses will be encouraged to locate away from areas where conflicts with established commercial tourism and recreational uses would occur. Aesthetic values will be maintained.
- (iii) Aggregate: There are several critical and significant deposits readily accessible from the established road network. Extraction should be conducted in accordance with the Township of Temagami bylaws and according to appropriate rehabilitation guidelines and the forest reserve policies of this plan. In addition, there are several areas of moderate to high aggregate potential. Ministry programs will encourage the availability of these deposits for future use. Recreational and aesthetic values will be maintained.
- (iv) Forest Management: Forest management activities will continue. Identified high quality aggregate areas to be regenerated if the new forest has a good chance of reaching merchantable size. Annual plans will contain specific guidelines to

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- maintain or improve fish and wildlife habitat and recreational uses of the area.
- (v) Trapping: Existing activity will continue and efforts will be made to encourage the harvest of quotas which will be adjusted to reflect new furbearer population information as it becomes available.
- (vi) Hunting: Efforts will be made to increase hunting opportunities when possible.
- (vii) Wildlife Management: Intensive forest management may be required in selected areas to maintain or improve wildlife habitat. Important aquatic feeding areas and concentration areas for moose and waterfowl concentration areas will be given special consideration.
- (viii) Bait Fishing: A maximum of one major commercial bait fish licence will be issued per township. Tourist operators will be allocated waters to meet their immediate needs.
- (ix) Crown Land Recreation: The existing Crown land access points, canoe routes, camping areas, and trails provide a significant number of recreation opportunities within the area. These facilities will continue to be maintained.
- (x) Cottaging: The following lakes will be reviewed for their capability to support additional cottage lots:
- | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|--------------------|
| Friday L. | - | 10 to 20 lots | - | linear subdivision |
| Lorrain L. | - | 5 to 10 lots | - | remote |
| Rabbit L., Cassels L.,
Rib L., Net L., Anima-
Nipissing L. | - | 15 to 20 lots
in total. Max.
of 5 on any
one lake. | - | dispersed |
| Blueberry L. | - | 1 | - | remote |
| Canton #44 | - | 1 | - | remote |
| Canton #51 | - | 1 | - | remote |
| Cole #8 | - | 1 | - | remote |
- (xi) Tourism: There are several existing commercial operations. Extensive recreational uses are encouraged. Intensive facility based enterprises will not be considered on Crown lands on lakes managed for cottaging or lake trout. Other applications will be assessed on a site specific basis in accordance with the policies of this plan.

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- (xii) Roads: All roads will be open for public use. Existing road travel restrictions will be removed. New roads will be constructed in a manner which complements existing commercial tourism, cottaging and general recreation activities. Watercrossings over canoe routes will be kept to a minimum and, wherever possible, temporary in nature.
- (xiii) Fisheries Management: High Falls L., Kittson L., Kitt L., Justin L., Barter L., Turner L., Diabase L., Whitewater L., Anim-Nipissing L., Best L., Brigstocke #69, Hearst L., Roosevelt L., McLean L., Mountain L., Rib L., Whitney L., Thieving Bear L., Black Duck L., McNab L., Gorrie L., Fourbass L., Net L., Cassels L., Sunrise L., Lowell L., Upper Twin L., Reuben L., Rabbit L., Cooper L., and Beland L. will be managed in accordance with the lake trout policy. Caribou L., Shallow L., Liberty L., Robert L., Four Mile Pond, Gillies Limit #19, Wilson L., Best #73 and #89, Mud L., and Strathcona #25, Gillies Limit #51, Banting #55 will be managed for brook trout. Pleasant L., & Walter L. will be managed for rainbow trout. Management efforts will be directed toward reducing fishing pressure on Barter L., Kitt L., Diabase L., Whitewater L., Best L., Hearst L., Thieving Bear L., Ferguson L., McNab L., Cassels L., Snake Island L., Lowell L., Collins L., Cooper L., and Fourbass L. Pressure will be directed to underutilized lakes when possible. Warmwater fisheries will be managed primarily to maintain the tourist industry.

AREA NUMBER 8 - Kanichee Lake

a. Area Description

- Located in the central part of the District.
- The area is primarily used for the production of timber and minerals.
- The area is being actively logged. Timber allocations are concentrated in the southwest and north.
- The area exhibits moderate to high mineral potential and is characterized by an extensive exposure of Archean volcanic, sedimentary, and intrusive rocks. The Sherman Mine is a major active iron producer. In the recent past, one other mine operated and mined copper, nickel, and platinum. The presence of numerous gold occurrences, unexplored since elevated gold prices, have rekindled interest in this metal in the area.
- Recreational uses occur within the area: cottages on Net L., Kanichee L., and Chambers L., fishing, hunting, and the Jackpine canoe route receives extensive use.
- The west half of the area displays many moose aquatic feeding areas and high concentration and winter feeding areas.
- The resource industry has developed a series of roads into the area.

b. General Land Use Intent

- Resource production, wildlife and fisheries management, commercial tourism, and recreation are existing permitted uses.
- Ministry programs in the area will be designed to encourage the continued production of renewable and non-renewable resources.
- Existing and proposed recreational uses will be accommodated.
- No alienation of Crown land will occur in this area due to the Bear Island Land Caution.
- Upgrading of and extensions to the existing road network will be encouraged.

c. General Management Guidelines

PERMITTED USES

Use	Acceptable Guidelines		Use	Acceptable Guidelines	
	Yes	No		Yes	No
Urban		x	Commercial Fishing		x
Rural Residential		x	(i) Angling	x	
Agriculture		x	Bait Fishing	x	(viii)
Mining	x		Crown Land Recreation	x	(ix)
Aggregate	x		Cottaging	x	(x)
Forest Management	x		Provincial Parks		x
Trapping	x		Tourism	x	(xi)
Hunting	x		Roads	x	(xii)
Wildlife Management	x		Fisheries Management	x	(xiii)

- (i) Rural Residential: Rural residential uses on private land will be in accordance with the policies of government agencies and the Township of Temagami on private land but not generally permitted on Crown land.
- (ii) Mining: Exploration, assessment work and mine development are acceptable uses. Areas of high mineral potential should be protected from intensive development until mineral potential have been proven.
- (iii) Aggregate: There is one significant deposit adjacent to the northern boundary along the Red Squirrel Road. Extraction should be conducted in accordance with the Township of Temagami bylaws and according to appropriate rehabilitation guidelines and the forest reserve guidelines in this plan. In addition, there is one area with high aggregate potential in Briggs Township. This deposit should remain available for future use. Recreational and aesthetic values will be maintained.
- (iv) Forest Management: The primary use of Area 8 is the production of renewable and non-renewable resources. Forest management activities will continue. Identified high quality aggregate areas be regenerated if the new forest has a good chance of reaching merchantable size. Annual plans will contain specific guidelines to maintain or improve moose and other

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- fish and wildlife habitat and the recreational uses of the area.
- (v) Trapping: Existing activity will continue and efforts will be made to encourage the harvest of quotas.
- (vi) Hunting: Efforts will be made to increase hunting opportunities when possible.
- (vii) Wildlife Management: Intensive forest management may be required in selected areas to maintain or improve wildlife habitat. Important aquatic feeding and concentration areas for moose will be given special consideration.
- (viii) Bait Fishing: A maximum of one major commercial bait fish licence will be issued per township. Tourist operators will be allocated waters to meet their immediate needs.
- (ix) Crown Land Recreation: The existing Crown land access points, canoe routes, camping areas, and trails provide a significant number of opportunities within the area. These will be maintained.
- (x) Cottaging: Kanichee L. and Net L. will be reviewed for their capability to support up to 5 cottages each. Guppy L. and Spitzig L. will be reviewed for their capability to support one remote cottage each.
- (xi) Tourism: No tourist camps will be permitted in this area.
- (xii) Roads: Road restrictions will be removed and roads will be open for public use. Public access and recreational uses will continue. Watercrossings over canoe routes will be kept to a minimum and, wherever possible, temporary in nature.
- (xiii) Fisheries Management: Jackpine L., Chambers L., Chambers #37, Kanichee L., and McLaren L. will be managed in accordance with the lake trout policy. Hook L. will be managed for brook trout. Anima-Nipissing River between Red Squirrel L. and McLean L. will be managed for rainbow trout. All lakes in this area are capable of sustaining additional fishing pressure.

AREA NUMBER 9 - Montreal River

a. Area Description

- The Montreal River bisects the northeast part of the District.
- The river is a multiple use waterway:
 - it is dam controlled by Ontario Hydro for production of power at the Lower Notch generating station.
 - it supports many recreational activities such as boating, tourist camps, canoeing, hunting, fishing, and cottaging.
 - it is the source of water for the town of Latchford and the Refinery townsite.
 - it is an important pickerel fishery.
 - it contains one of the most significant wetland areas in the District, north of Bay L.
 - claim staking, geophysical surveys and diamond drilling took place recently in the Bay L. area.
- Access to the river is gained at several locations: Indian L., Latchford, Bay L., Lower Notch, Hound and Ragged Chutes, and Fountain Falls.

b. General Land Use Intent

- Energy production, wildlife and fisheries management, commercial tourism, recreation and water supply are existing permitted uses.
- Ministry programs will encourage multi-use of the river with an emphasis on recreation and tourism.
- No alienation of Crown land will occur due to the Bear Island Land Caution.

c. General Management Guidelines

PERMITTED USES

Use	Acceptable		Guide-lines	Use	Acceptable		Guide-lines
	Yes	No			Yes	No	
Urban		x		Commercial Fishing			x
Rural Residential		x	(i)	Angling			x
Agriculture		x		Bait Fishing	x		(viii)
Mining	x		(ii)	Crown Land Recreation	x		(ix)
Aggregate	x		(iii)	Cottaging	x		(x)
Forest Management	x		(iv)	Provincial Parks	x		(xi)
Fishing	x		(v)	Tourism	x		(xii)
Hunting	x		(vi)	Roads	x		(xiii)
Wildlife Management	x		(vii)	Fisheries Management	x		(xiv)

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- (i) Rural Residential: Rural residential uses are permitted in accordance with the policies of government agencies and the governing municipal authority on private land but not generally on Crown land.
 - (ii) Mining: Exploration, assessment work, and mine development are acceptable uses. These uses will be encouraged to complement commercial tourism and recreational uses. Aesthetic values will be maintained. Amenities important to fish and game populations should be protected in accordance with forest reserve policies.
 - (iii) Aggregate: Significant and critical deposits are available in the Bay L. and Hound-Ragged Chute areas. Extraction is encouraged in accordance with appropriate rehabilitation measures and the forest reserve policies of this plan.
 - (iv) Forest Management: Forest management activities will continue. Identified high quality aggregate areas will only be regenerated if the new forest has a good chance of reaching merchantable size. Annual plans will contain specific guidelines to maintain or improve fish and wildlife habitat and recreational uses of the area.
 - (v) Trapping: Existing activity will continue and efforts will be made to encourage the harvest of quotas which will be adjusted to reflect new furbearer population information as it becomes available.
 - (vi) Hunting: Efforts will be made to increase hunting opportunities when possible.
 - (vii) Wildlife Management: Intensive management may be applied to forest stands in selected areas to maintain or improve wildlife habitat. Important aquatic feeding areas and winter concentration areas for moose and waterfowl concentration areas will be given special consideration.
 - (viii) Bait Fishing: No additional commercial bait fish licences will be issued to commercial operators on Crown land bait fish areas currently under licence. Tourist operators will be allocated waters to meet their immediate needs.
 - (ix) Crown Land Recreation: The existing Crown land access points, canoe routes, camping areas, and trails will be maintained.

-
- (x) Cottaging: Up to 14 Crown land cottage lots will be made available from Bay Lake as required.
 - (xi) Provincial Parks: The W. B. Greenwood proposed candidate recreation park is to be developed on the south shore of Bay Lake west of highway 11. Development of the park would take place only when demand for such a facility warrants.
 - (xii) Tourism: There are some existing commercial operations. Extensive recreational uses are encouraged. Intensive facility based enterprises will not be considered on Crown lands.
 - (xiii) Roads: New roads will be constructed in a manner which complements existing commercial tourism, cottaging and general recreation activities.
 - (xiv) Fisheries Management: Efforts will be directed toward ensuring the continuation of a healthy pickerel fishery.

AREA NUMBER 10 - Twin Lakes - Lorrain Valley

a. Area Description

- Located in the northeast part of the District east of the Montreal River.
- The area displays moderate to high mineral potential and has a long history of mining. There are two silver mines in production, six on standby, and one studying the feasibility of re-opening. Active claim staking, geophysical surveys, diamond drilling and reconnaissance mapping are underway. The northern portion is poorly explored in parts but has good potential for silver vein-type deposits.
- Significant and critical aggregate deposits are concentrated in this area. Portions of the deposits are actively being utilized as an important source for the Tri-Town area.
- Timber allocations are concentrated in the north portion of the area.
- Some agricultural land use is located in the Lorrain Valley and along Highway 558.
- Both the Twin Lakes, the Sharp-Gillies Lake area, and Lake Timiskaming are popular recreation areas.
- Lake Timiskaming is the most productive pickerel fishery in the District and is well used by local residents.
- Most of the area is road accessible with the exception of portions of the north and south.

b. General Land Use Intent

- Resource production, rural residential, wildlife and fisheries management, commercial tourism, and recreation are existing accepted uses.
- Ministry programs in the area will be designed to encourage the continued production of renewable and non-renewable resources.
- Existing and proposed recreational uses will be accommodated.
- No alienation of Crown land will occur in Gillies Limit, South Lorrain, Barr, Auld and part of Coleman Townships, due to the Bear Island Land Caution.
- Upgrading of and extensions to the existing road network will be encouraged.

c. General Management Guidelines

PERMITTED USES

use	Acceptable		Guide-lines	use	Acceptable		Guide-lines
	Yes	No			Yes	No	
Urban		x		Commercial Fishing		x	
Rural Residential	x		(i)	Angling	x		
Agriculture	x		(ii)	Bait Fishing	x		(ix)
Mining	x		(iii)	Crown Land Recreation	x		(x)
Aggregate	x		(iv)	Cottaging	x		(xi)
Forest Management	x		(v)	Provincial Parks		x	
Trapping	x		(vi)	Tourism	x		(xii)
Hunting	x		(vii)	Roads	x		
Wildlife Management	x		(viii)	Fisheries Management	x		(xiii)

- (i) Rural Residential: Rural residential uses on private land is subject to the policies of government agencies and municipal planning controls. Rural residential is not an accepted use on Crown land. Areas unsafe for development due to the presence of surface and underground mine workings, flood, or erosion potential should be identified in municipal plans and bylaws, where appropriate. Policies should be adopted to prevent developments which would endanger life and property. The Ministry is co-operating with Coleman Twp. and the Town of Haileybury in this regard.
- (ii) Agriculture: Some agricultural uses take place in the Lorrain Valley and in pockets throughout the area. The continuation and expansion of this activity on private lands will be encouraged. Additional Crown land for agriculture is not required at this time.
- (iii) Mining: Exploration, assessment work and mine development are acceptable uses. The present and potential mineral production in this area makes it one of the most important areas in the District. The area should be protected from intensive development until mineral potentials have been proven and development and rehabilitation completed.

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- (iv) Aggregate: The presence of large deposits of accessible aggregate material in close proximity to the Tri-Town urban area makes this area of critical importance. These areas should be protected for future use. Extraction should be conducted in accordance with municipal bylaws where appropriate and according to appropriate rehabilitation guidelines and the forest reserve policies in this plan.
 - (v) Forest Management: The primary use of Area 10 is the production of renewable and non-renewable resources. Timber production from private land will be encouraged.
 - (vi) Trapping: Existing activity will continue and efforts will be made to encourage the harvest of quotas, which will be adjusted to reflect new furbearer population data as it becomes available. Private land in this area is managed according to the Private Land Fur Management Area #1 policy. On private land, generally, beaver quotas will be liberal in order to limit nuisance beaver problems. However, removal on a sustained yield basis is encouraged.
 - (vii) Hunting: Efforts will be made to increase hunting opportunities when possible.
 - (viii) Wildlife Management: Intensive management may be applied to forest stands in selected areas to maintain or improve wildlife habitat. Important aquatic feeding and concentration areas for moose and habitat for waterfowl will be given special consideration. Private landowners will be encouraged to adopt management practices (eg. in forestry, mining, and agriculture) which will maintain or improve wildlife habitat.
 - (ix) Bait Fishing: No additional commercial bait fish licences will be issued to commercial operators on Crown land bait fish areas currently under licence. Tourist operators will be allocated waters to meet their immediate needs.
 - (x) Crown Land Recreation: The provision of Crown land recreation facilities will continue at present levels.
 - (xi) Cottaging: Lake Timiskaming will be reviewed for its capability to support between 10 and 15 additional cottages and Le Moyne L. for one remote cottage lot.

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- (xii) Tourism: There are some existing commercial operations. Expansion of existing facilities will be encouraged.
- (xiii) Fisheries Management: Lepha L., Hammond L., Sasaginaga L., Cassidy L., Bouck L., and Tooth L. will be managed in accordance with the lake trout policy.
- Maidens L., Dickson Cr., Wabi Cr., Hudfir Cr., Bartle L., Belle Isle L., Mowat L., Latour Cr., and Darwin Cr. will be managed for brook trout.
- Latour L. and Caswell L. will be managed for rainbow trout. Management efforts will be directed toward reducing fishing pressure on Tooth L., Bouck L., and Sasaginaga L. Pressure will be directed to underutilized lakes when possible. Warmwater fisheries will be managed primarily to maintain the tourist industry.
- Efforts will be directed toward ensuring the continuation of a healthy pickerel and sauger fishery on Lake Timiskaming.

AREA NUMBER 11 - Little Clay Belt

a. Area Description

- Located in the northeast corner of the District.
- Most critical aggregate deposits are in Harris Township.
- The area is overlain in large parts by Paleozoic limestones. One limestone quarry is now in operation producing lime for area farms and mines.
- The area exhibits moderate to high mineral potential. Exploration for silver is also underway in the northeast corner at the Langis Mine.
- Most lands are privately owned. There are no Crown land timber allocations. Timber production from private land is to be encouraged.
- The area is predominantly under agricultural use.
- Most areas are within municipal jurisdiction.
- The Lake Timiskaming shore is the focus for recreational developments: cottages, lodges, and day use.
- Access is provided by Highway 11, a number of secondary highways and a network of concession roads.

b. General Land Use Intent

- Agriculture, resource production, rural residential, fisheries and wildlife management, tourism, and recreation are existing accepted uses.
- Ministry programs will encourage the continuation of agricultural land use, timber, and mineral production.

c. General Management Guidelines

PERMITTED USES

Use	Acceptable		Guide-lines	Use	Acceptable		Guide-lines
	Yes	No			Yes	No	
Urban		x		Commercial Fishing		x	
Rural Residential		x	(i)	Angling	x		
Agriculture		x	(ii)	Bait Fishing	x		(ix)
Mining	x		(iii)	Crown Land Recreation	x		(x)
Aggregate	x		(iv)	Cottaging		x	
Forest Management	x		(v)	Provincial Parks		x	
Trapping	x		(vi)	Tourism	x		(xi)
Hunting	x		(vii)	Roads	x		
Wildlife Management	x		(viii)	Fisheries Management	x		(xii)

-
- (i) Rural Residential: Rural residential use on private land is subject to policies of government agencies and municipal planning controls. It is not an accepted use on Crown Land. Areas hazardous for development due to the presence of surface and underground mine workings, flood, or erosion potential are to be identified in municipal plans and bylaws where appropriate. Policies should be adopted to prevent developments which would endanger life and property.
 - (ii) Agriculture: The predominant use is agriculture. Continuation and expansion on private lands is encouraged.
 - (iii) Mining: Exploration, assessment work, and mine development are acceptable uses. The present and potential mineral production in this area makes it one of the most important areas in the District. The area should be protected from intensive development until mineral potentials have been proven.
 - (iv) Aggregate: Large deposits of accessible aggregate close to the Tri-Town urban area makes this area of critical importance. These areas should be protected for future use. Extraction should provide for appropriate rehabilitation measures. Municipalities will be encouraged to protect critical and significant deposits and ensure appropriate sequential uses of these areas. Progressive rehabilitation to agricultural or forestry use will be encouraged.
 - (v) Forest Management: The primary use of Area 11 is resource production. Ministry programs will encourage an increase in timber production from private land.
 - (vi) Trapping: Efforts will be directed towards the harvest of quotas. Private land in this area is managed according to the Private Land Fur Management Area #1 policy. On private land, generally, beaver quotas will be liberal in order to limit nuisance beaver problems. However, removal on a sustained yield basis is encouraged. Traplines will be allocated according to Ministry policy based on trapper qualifications.
 - (vii) Hunting: Efforts will be made to increase hunting opportunities when possible.
 - (viii) Wildlife Management: Private landowners will be encouraged to maintain or improve wildlife habitat. The Firstbrook L. (Moose L.) and the Blanche R. - Sutton Bay areas support local and migrating populations of waterfowl. Development in these

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- areas which would adversely affect these wetlands will be discouraged.
- (ix) Bait Fishing: No additional bait fish licences will be issued to commercial operators on Crown land bait fish areas currently under license. Tourist operators will be allocated waters to meet their immediate needs.
- (x) Crown Land Recreation: Crown land recreation facilities will be maintained.
- (xi) Tourism: There are some existing commercial operations. Expansion of existing facilities will be encouraged.
- (xii) Fisheries Management: Wabi Cr. and Dickson Cr. will be managed for brook trout.

AREA NUMBER 12 - Urban Areas and the Bear Island Indian Reserve

a. Area Description

- This area includes: New Liskeard, Haileybury, Cobalt, Latchford, Temagami and Bear Island.

b. General Land Use Intent

- Natural resources in these urban areas are limited. The Bear Island Indian Reserve lands do not fall within the land use jurisdiction of the Provincial government. Land use decisions are the responsibility of the Federal government and elected band council.
- Official plans and zoning bylaws are to discourage urban development on lands identified as being hazardous due to flooding, erosion, or unstable mine workings.

c. General Management Guidelines

PERMITTED USES

Use	Acceptable		Guide-lines	Use	Acceptable		Guide-lines
	Yes	No			Yes	No	
Urban	x		(i)	Commercial Fishing			x
Rural Residential		x		Angling		x	
Agriculture		x		Bait Fishing	x		(v)
Mining	x		(ii)	Crown Land Recreation			x
Aggregate	x		(iii)	Cottaging		x	
Forest Management		x		Provincial Parks		x	
Trapping	x		(iv)	Tourism	x		
Hunting	x			Roads	x		
Wildlife Management		x		Fisheries Management	x		(vi)
				Land Disposition	x		(vii)

- (i) Urban: Urban use will be in accordance with municipal planning controls. The Ministry will input Official Plans zoning bylaws and review specific development proposals.
- (ii) Mining: In the Cobalt - Haileybury area two mines were producing silver in 1981 and are presently on standby. Increased silver prices may permit low grade, open pit silver mining.
- (iii) Aggregate: The Tri-Town urban area is overlain by Paleozoic limestones. Utilization will be encouraged.

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- (iv) Trapping: On private land, trapping activity is generally limited to nuisance animal problems (eg. beaver).
 - (v) Bait Fish: No additional commercial bait fish licences will be issued to commercial operators on Crown land bait fish areas currently under licence. Tourist operators will be allocated waters to meet their immediate needs.
 - (vi) Fisheries Management: Spawning areas and significant fish populations within certain urban areas will be protected. Important fisheries resources exist in the following portions of this area: Montreal River, Wabi River, and Net Lake.
 - (vii) Land Disposition: Generally, Crown lands within urban areas will be disposed of only for those uses which are compatible with the existing urban development. Provincial and municipal land disposition policies will provide additional guidance in this regard.

B: plan evaluation

1. INTRODUCTION

The prime measures of the effectiveness of a land use plan are how well it achieves the objectives and targets assigned through the Strategic Land Use Plan for Northeastern Ontario and how well it resolves identified issues and concerns.

Because of the broad range of evaluation criteria considered, the final plan will attempt to optimize benefits to a broad range of resource users rather than optimize benefits to a single user group.

The following evaluation criteria represent a perception of public desires as well as sound resource management principles. During your evaluation of the proposed plan and wilderness park options and during your review of the evaluation in Section C following, please suggest any other criteria you feel are appropriate.

2. EVALUATION CRITERIA

The first two evaluation criteria should be met in all options. Collectively these restate the goal of providing for both resource production and recreation opportunities on a continuous basis.

- * all targets and objectives should be met
- * sustained yield management of renewable resources must be provided

The following additional criteria should be provided for in the proposed plan. The acceptability of the final plan depends on the extent to which these values are achieved.

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- * provide economic and social benefits

The plan should be evaluated in terms of how well it encourages commercial or job creation uses of resources. Does the plan maintain present use or promote further use of forest products, mineral resources, tourism resources, commercial fish and fur resources, et cetera?

- * encourage utilization of the high natural capabilities of an area

In areas of high potential or capability for a certain use, does the plan encourage use of that potential or capability? Does the plan expand resource opportunities where a related and underutilized potential exists?

- * provide future flexibility

The plan should be evaluated in terms of its ability to provide additional benefits or increased targets in the future.

- * provide protection to life and property from resource related hazards

The plan should be evaluated in terms of the appropriateness of proposed uses in flood, erosion or subsidence prone sites. Is structural development generally discouraged in floodplain areas?

- * encourage the compatibility of land uses in an area

The plan should be evaluated in terms of how compatible various uses are in a single area. Are the proposed uses compatible with existing uses?

- * minimize government program costs

The plan should be evaluated in terms of Ministry program costs. Are targets being achieved in locations which minimize road construction and maintenance costs, engineering costs, acquisition costs and capital construction and maintenance costs.

- * minimize environmental damage

The Ministry will meet the requirements of the Province's environmental legislation in implementing its plans. This evaluation should, therefore, evaluate whether the plan recognizes areas particularly sensitive to development. Are appropriate uses and mitigating measures proposed in these areas?

- * contribute towards securing Ontario's energy future

The plan should be evaluated in terms of how well it recognizes and utilizes potential energy sources, ie. hydraulic, peat, and forest biomass energy sites.

Finally, the plan should be evaluated in terms of whether it reduces the resource problems and issues identified through previous public input.

C: evaluation of proposed plan and wilderness park options

1. INTRODUCTION

In this section, the plan is evaluated in terms of how well it satisfies the criteria presented in the preceding section.

2. TARGET ACHIEVEMENT

a. Mineral Management

Although there is not a target specifically associated with metallic and non-metallic minerals or fossil fuels, the intent of the Ministry plan is to keep as much of the land base as possible open to mineral exploration. In the plan, the Ministry restricts mineral exploration only in Provincial Parks and areas which have previously been withdrawn from staking for mineral exploration. To further enhance exploration the Ministry is proposing exploration as an interim use in the proposed candidate park area.

The plan also provides for protection of those critical and significant aggregate areas required to meet the target of 7.2 million tonnes.

b. Forest Management

The plan maintains the 391,282 ha. of Crown production forest in the District to support the annual allowable cut target of 253,831 net merchantable cubic metres (N.M.C.³) of conifer and 127,522 N.M.C.³ of hardwood. Modified harvesting practices are suggested near environmentally sensitive features such as shorelines. The specifics of these guidelines will be developed on a site specific basis during the preparation of forest operating and annual plans.

In areas of high quality aggregates forest regeneration will take place after extraction.

Provision will also be made in annual plans for maintaining and improving fish and wildlife habitat and recreational uses.

c. Agriculture

Expansion of agricultural land use on lands best suited to agriculture (Little Clay Belt and Lorrain Valley) is provided for in the agricultural policy and the area management prescriptions. The plan provides for meeting the target of 4,990 ha. of additional agricultural land.

d. Wild Rice

The plan recognizes the scarcity of wild rice sites and their importance to waterfowl populations. The plan provides for expansion of wild rice areas.

e. Tourism

The plan recognizes established tourism uses and in some areas of the District provides for determining additional tourism opportunities. Proposals will be assessed on a site specific basis.

f. Fisheries Management

The plan endeavours to direct the expected increase in fishing pressure to those lakes and fish species capable of sustaining additional fishing pressure while reducing pressure on lakes showing signs of stress.

Appropriate shoreline development restrictions are outlined to protect aquatic habitat.

The importance and fragility of lake trout is recognized. Other trout waters (eg. brook trout) will be managed specifically for maintaining healthy populations of the species.

g. Wildlife Management

In general the plan provides for maintenance of the existing overall quantity and quality of wildlife habitat. With increased use of modified forest management techniques coupled with more extensive use of the controlled hunt technique, it may be possible to increase moose herd size to projected target levels by the year 2000. Critical wetland waterfowl areas throughout the District have been identified and protective guidelines have been recommended.

Hunting and trapping will continue in the proposed candidate park areas pending the completion of and public input to Provincial Park master plans.

The commercial fur target can be met through harvesting the quotas set for all traplines.

h. Provincial Park

The existing recreation park, Finlayson Point, satisfies the existing day use and car camping needs. The bulk of the additional opportunities are targeted for the proposed W. B. Greenwood recreation park.

The four wilderness park options satisfy to varying degrees the target for

wilderness back-country opportunities. Option 3 meets the target.

The proposed waterway park on the Makobe-Grays River will meet the target for non-wilderness back-country opportunities. Approximately one-half of the non-wilderness opportunities target would become wilderness opportunities should the proposed Lady Evelyn-Smoothwater park be approved. The resultant shortfall in non-wilderness opportunities could be compensated for to some extent, through the Crown land recreation program.

i. Crown Land Recreation

The plan recognizes the projected deficit in most of the established Crown land recreation uses.

j. Cottaging

The plan provides for management plans to be completed for candidate cottaging lakes to meet the assigned target of 296 cottage lots.

k. Access

The plan provides for all roads being open to public use, as existing road travel restrictions are not in accordance with the present draft roads policy. Modifications to this policy may result from comments received as part of this plan's public participation and approval process.

3. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

In preparing the plan, the Ministry has ensured that all the resource targets contained in Section VI have been met.

Similarly, the Ministry has ensured that all resource targets for renewable resources (timber, fish, wildlife, et cetera) were not set in excess of a level which can be supported by sustained yield management.

In preparing the plan, the Ministry was particularly mindful of the existing economic situation in the District in which many jobs are dependent on the natural resource sectors.

For any plan to be viable locally, there must be a land commitment to the primary and secondary natural resource using industries that would be least maintain their land requirements and at best, improve them. This desire for economic stability limits the range of options available.

The major distinction in the plan, therefore, becomes the magnitude by which the Ministry can strengthen other resource components such as fish and wildlife management and outdoor recreation to encourage expansion in the service industries and provide local recreational opportunities.

The plan maintains commitments to the forest industry and adds job and income benefits derived from other resource industries, ie. agriculture, mining and tourism.

The social benefits associated with recreation have also been enhanced through references to increased modified management in forest reserves, shoreline setbacks for various uses, and road management guidelines which will enhance the recreation resource.

Natural resource potential or capability has been recognized. Areas of high mining potential are generally open to mineral exploration and have been recommended for special consideration in guidelines for resource management areas 3, 5, 8, and 10.

On highly valuable forest production sites forest management is similarly encouraged (eg. area 8).

High capability aggregate, wetland, and agricultural lands have been identified and protected.

Long term flexibility exists in the plan to increase the land base primarily dedicated to agriculture, cottaging, et cetera. Short term flexibility exists to expand benefits associated with bear harvesting, upland game, and waterfowl. Once harvesting reaches sustained yield levels, flexibility is limited. The flexibility to increase commercial tree species use or moose harvests are presently very limited. Increased management efforts, if successful, may increase flexibility in the future. The flexibility to increase the number of commercial outposts or lodges is limited, due to both a physical shortage of sites and a shortage of some associated resources such as moose.

Hazardous sites and appropriate uses on them have been dealt with as a matter of policy. The Ministry will discourage structural developments on any lands susceptible to flooding, erosion or land subsidence.

Compatibility of adjacent uses (eg. cottaging and logging) has been dealt with through references to managed shoreline reserves.

In other cases, subsequent site evaluation will result in conditions being placed in forest operating plans, annual plans, work permits, or conditions in land tenure documents. These management tools are used when dealing with environmentally sensitive areas such as lake trout lakes, valuable wetlands, spawning beds, heron nesting sites, et cetera.

The plan endeavours to reduce Ministry costs by directing program efforts to areas where the optimum benefit will occur (eg. road building to allocated timber stands and high aggregate potential lands).

Potential hydraulic energy sites have been recognized in the plan.

Fuelwood sources will be provided in proximity to the centres of highest demand.

VIII IMPLEMENTATION

This section outlines how the Final Plan (resulting from this planning phase) will be implemented and how the Ministry will treat "Existing Uses" which may not conform to it.

A: plan implementation

The Land Use Plan will be implemented through:

- program activity;
- management and operation plans;
- annual work plans;
- plan input and review;
- legislation; and
- agreements, incentives and influence.

All program activities will be carried out in accordance with the policies and the general spirit and intent of this Plan.

Program activities will be reviewed and constantly scrutinized through day-to-day management and ongoing and annual audits to ensure compliance with this Plan and subordinate management plans.

Management, operational and project plans provide more specific direction for management and the use of land and resources.

Wherever and whenever it is feasible, management plans will be developed, eg. park master plans, lakes plans, wildlife plans, and forestry plans.

Management plans, operational plans and annual work plans will implement this Plan and be in conformity with the policies and general spirit and intent of this plan.

Existing management and operational plans which are not consistent with this Plan will be amended to conform.

If actions carried out "on the ground" by the Ministry are to reflect clearly the direction set out in this Plan, it is essential that a clear approvals process is established for these plans.

The process which will be implemented (outlined on Planning Approvals Table 2) is consistent with the environmental planning process and consequently will not only ensure consistency with the District Land Use Plan but will ensure compliance with the requirements of the Environmental Assessment Act.

Annual work plans are the means by which program activities are funded. They are prepared by project supervisors, reviewed by the responsible program supervisor and finally approved by the District Manager.

Annual work plans prescribing management activities which are contrary to the policies and general spirit and intent of this Plan will not be approved.

The plan input/review program co-ordinated by the lands program is the means whereby the Ministry ensures to the extent possible, that plans of outside agencies and the Ministry are supportive of each other.

The Ministry will continue to actively make input to and review the plans of municipalities, other Ministries and outside agencies and the private sector.

The Ministry will specifically encourage designation of areas consistent with this Plan and necessary to Ministry target achievement as "primary

resource areas" or similar designation with supporting policies for use and/or protection. Such resources include Site Classes 1, 2 and 3 tolerant hardwood and pine; important aggregate and mineral resources; and high density moose area.

The Ministry's legislative authority will be used to promote the wise use and management of all resources in accordance with the policies and general spirit and intent of this Plan.

The Ministry will pursue wherever feasible, agreements with private land owners, municipalities and others to ensure achievement of the policies, objectives and targets contained in this Plan.

The Ministry will continue to explore the potentials for use of incentives in resource management and will actively support incentive programs that contribute in a meaningful way to the achievement of the policies and the general spirit and intent of the Plan.

Private land - management of public land alone will not permit achievement of Ministry targets nor will it provide sufficient resources to meet the anticipated future needs of resource products and tourism industries and of recreationists. Achievement of Ministry targets is dependent upon management of private land.

Major Ministry efforts will be directed towards:

- assisting and encouraging land owners to manage their land to provide natural resource benefits; and
- influencing municipal decisions regarding private land use such that important resources remain potentially available for resource extraction and recreational.

Major efforts will be directed toward private land management as follows:

- land owners will be encouraged: to adopt management and land use practices which result in the area of tolerant hardwoods and softwoods being maintained or increased; to not sterilize significant aggregate resources and to not use high quality aggregate where low quality would suffice; protect critical resource areas; and provide forest reserves similar to those established by the Ministry; and

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- staff providing advisory services or assistance will be aware of the objectives and needs of all programs of the Ministry.
-

B: existing uses (including commitments)

Where uses exist at the time of approval of this Plan which do not conform they will normally be permitted to continue as provided for in the document of approval (eg. licence, letter of permission).

Within the planning area a number of existing uses on Crown land may not conform to the overall management direction and intent of the Plan.

Clearly the immediate abandonment of these commitments upon approval of the Plan would not be just and is therefore not advocated.

Where uses exist, which do not conform and the continued existence is considered by the District Manager, upon the advice of program supervisors, to adversely affect the achievement of program objectives/targets, consideration must be given to either:

- phasing out the land use over an acceptable period of time;
- relocating or reallocating the use of some other area;
- amending the plan to provide for reduction in program objectives/targets and/or alternative means of program achievement; or
- any combination of the above.

The above does not apply to illegal uses or occupation of Crown land or resources.

TABLE 2 PLANNING APPROVAL PROCEDURE

STEP	DESCRIPTION
1.	<p><u>Project/Plan Proposal:</u></p> <p>The service initiating action describes the project and area it will affect together with its purpose and the need for it.</p> <p>Options which exist in carrying out the project or conducting management (eg. status of road, alternate locations, type of forest management prescriptions) are identified.</p> <p>Consideration should be given to the degree of consultation with other agencies and the public that is appropriate to the project.</p>
2.	<p><u>Analysis:</u></p> <p>This step involves the identification of the program constraints and specific location and operational criteria as identified or provided for through the District Strategy. Additional constraints and restrictions such as environmental concerns are also identified. A checklist will guide this analysis.</p>
3.	<p><u>Meeting on Proposal:</u></p> <p>The district management committee (or similar all-service group) meets to review and evaluate the proposed direction and management prescriptions to ensure that the project or plan is consistent with the Land Use Strategy, that all other concerns are adequately covered and that all services are aware of the proposed direction. The District Manager approves of (or rejects) the proposal.</p>
4.	<p><u>Project/Plan Preparation:</u></p> <p>This step involves the detailed preparation of the management, operational or project plan according to the agreement reached in Step 3.</p>
5.	<p><u>Plan Review and Approval:</u></p> <p>This detailed plan is then reviewed by all services. Additional concerns and directions are incorporated.</p> <p>The plan is approved by the District Manager.</p>
6.	<p><u>Monitoring and File:</u></p> <p>The file is put in order for possible public scrutiny. A monitoring system is put in place at a level of detail appropriate to the project to assess how well objectives are met and concerns have been mitigated.</p>

Planning is a dynamic process. It recognizes that throughout time, physical, economic, and social changes will require adjustments, perhaps even reversals in direction of resource management and land use.

To ensure that the Plan remains relevant to future wants and needs, a mandatory review every five years will be undertaken.

To the extent possible this Plan has built in flexibility providing for minor changes and over-achievement of targets should this become necessary.

Prior to the five year review, new information and changing circumstances may require that the Plan be appropriately amended.

Amendments will be approved by the Regional Director and may be proposed by anyone internal or external to the Ministry.

Amendments may be considered major or minor depending on their effects on the Plan.

Any resource management or land use proposal on Crown land contrary to the policies stated in the Plan but which do not conflict with the overall purpose and intent of the Plan and which do not reduce the potential for achievement of program objectives and targets can be considered minor.

Minor amendments require only a general review by program supervisors and district planner having regard for need, impacts, alternatives and means of implementation. If the amendment is endorsed by the District Manager it will be forwarded for approval of the Regional Director.

Any resource management or land use proposal on Crown land that is

contrary to the policies and general purpose or intent of the Plan and which reduce the potential for achievement of program objectives and targets is considered to be major.

Major amendment proposals will be considered in a more comprehensive manner than minor amendments, approximating the procedure established in development of the Plan. Important elements of review are:

- assessment of nature and extent of proposal;
- determining needs;
- assessment of impacts;
- examining alternatives to the proposal;
- examining alternative means of implementation; and
- public participation.

The nature of land use planning is such that more than money or planning expertise is needed to accurately evaluate problems and suggest solutions. As a planning team, members of Ministry of Natural Resources staff have made decisions based on their professional judgment and have also attempted to estimate the nature of public reaction through their own private experiences as users of the outdoor landscape and resources. None of the planning team's training and experience, however, can replace informed and reasoned input from the citizens of the planning area.

Public participation was actively encouraged during and after the preparation of the Phase 1 Background Information document. Now, at the beginning of Phase 2 all individuals and interest groups are invited to comment on the plan or to suggest modifications. It is only fair to point out here that any plan proposal must, to the extent possible, honour existing commitments. Some of the statements in each of the options presented are based on long term commitments to industry. The well being of the forest products industry and the jobs it provides, for example, is crucial to the well being of many local communities, it is important therefore, that your comments be supported by argument. There should be some rationale provided that allows your comments to be fully evaluated.

All forms of comment from a brief telephone message to a formal brief are welcome. We only ask that you identify yourself and bear in mind that comments on a public document are considered part of the public record and as such, will be made available for others to view as part of the planning process.

The proposed plan presented here is not necessarily the final version. Copies will be distributed for public comment and every reader is encouraged to provide input. The opportunity to discuss your comments, criticism or suggestion is provided at the Open Houses on June 8th and 10th. Your comments will be used to review and if necessary, revise the proposed plan.

The final plan, prepared as a result of the public participation program, is scheduled for completion by December 31st, 1982. To discuss specific aspects of the plan, we suggest you contact the responsible program supervisor. A list of staff and their program responsibilities is provided below. They may be reached by mail (P. O. Box 38, Temagami, Ontario, POH 2HO), by telephone (1-705-569-3622 or Zenith 73000 if you reside within the District), or in person (Lakeshore Drive, Temagami):

Planner	- Mr. D. W. Renton	- District Plan Plan Review
Land and Parks Supervisor	- Mr. R. B. Sinclair	- Land Disposition Aggregate Resources Waste Disposal Cottaging Provincial Park Crown Land Recreation
Field Services Supervisor	- Mr. H. G. Smith	- Forest Fire Management Access Roads Ministry Dams
Forest Management Supervisor	- Mr. P. Brook	- Forest Management
Fish and Wildlife Supervisor	- Mr. S. Flemming	- Sports Fisheries Commercial Fisheries Wildlife Management Commercial Furbearers
Resident Geologist	- Mr. L. Owsiacki Address Phone	- Mineral Resources - P.O. Box 230 Cobalt, Ont. POJ 1C0 - 1-705-679-8558
District Manager	- Mr. R. B. McGee	- Integration and Direction of all Programs

APPENDICES

A: designated lakes - existing outpost camps

Diamond Lake	-	Canton Township
Wawiagama Lake	-	Armagh Township
Gull Lake	-	Scholes Township
Florence Lake	-	Parker Township
Chris Willis Lake	-	Sladen Township
Fry Lake	-	Armagh Township
Boyce Lake	-	Milne Township
Fanny Lake	-	Flett Township
MacKenzie Lake	-	Flett Township
Burnaby Lake	-	Burnaby Township
Brute Lake	-	Burnaby Township
Aston Lake	-	Aston Township

B: lake trout lakes

-
- | | | |
|----------|---|--|
| A1 Lakes | - | Makobe, Gull, Diamond, Smoothwater, Trethewey, Kokoko, Whitewater, Red Squirrel, Banks, Mountain, Turner, Upper Twin, Sunrise, Barter (Lake #16), Clearwater, Skunk, Gorrie, Beland, Kitt, Lower Bass, Best, Black Duck (Lake #54), Philbrick, McKenzie, Lake #13 (McGiffin), Greenwater, Lake #37, Smith, Skull, Tooth, Niccolite, Bergeron, Munroe, Gamble, McNab, Roosevelt, Hearst, McCulloch. |
| A2 Lakes | - | Cross, Temagami, Mendelsohn, Obabika, Rabbit, Animas, Nipissing, Rib, Cooper, Cassels. |
| B1 Lakes | - | Wawiagama, Hangstone, Anvil, Sugar, Upper Bass, Bouck (Pine), Allan, McLean, Big Chief, Whitney, Diabase, Barmac, Lake #69, Wasaksina, Thieving Bear, Kittson (Trout), Lady Sydney, Lake #7 (Highfalls), Marina, Aaron, Trethewey #27, Lulu, Norris. |
| B2 Lakes | - | Net, Lowell, Reuben, Fourbass, Lepha, Jumping Caribou, Chambers, Kanichee, Jackpine. |
| C Lakes | - | Lady Dufferin, Sasaginaga, Cummings, Hammond, Cassidy, Pats, McLaren, Secret, Justin, Austin Bay (Iron), Temiskaming, Chance, Elissa. |

APPENDICES

C: access points

Listed in Priority:

1. Temagami Lake - Phyllis Township
2. Anima Nipissing - Brigstocke Township
3. Montreal River (Mowatt's Landing) - Barr Township
4. Lady Evelyn Lake (Matawapika River) - Barr Township
5. Rabbit Lake - Askin Township
6. Herridge Lake - Strathcona Township
7. Red Squirrel Lake - Banting Township
8. Rabbit Lake (Sand Dam) - Eldridge Township
9. Jumping Caribou - Olive Township
10. Bay Lake - Coleman Township
11. Rib Lake - Best Township
12. Gamble Lake - Gamble Township
13. Net Lake - Best Township
14. Caribou Lake - Strathy Township
15. Wawiagama Lake - Armagh Township
16. McLean Lake - Banting Township
17. Liberty Lake - Aston Township
18. Thieving Bear Lake - Best Township
19. Wilson Lake - Law Township
20. Norris Lake - Olive Township
21. Mann Lake - Olive Township
22. Lady Evelyn River - McGiffin Township
23. Four Bass Lake - South Lorrain Township
24. Cooper Lake - Eldridge Township
25. Jack Pine Lake - Banting Township
26. Iceland Lake - Strathcona Township
27. Lorrain Lake (north end) - South Lorrain Township
28. Friday Lake - Best Township

APPENDICES

D: candidate remote cottage lakes

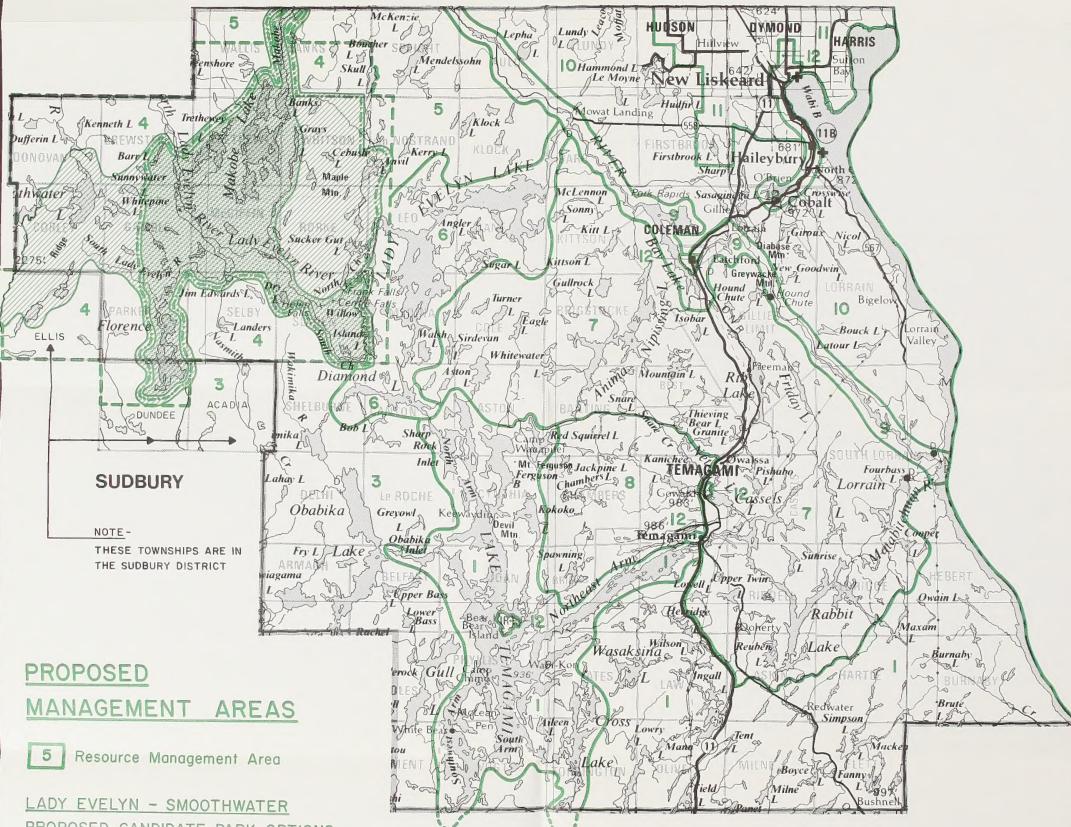
Wallis Township	-	Lake #19
Banks Township	-	Boucher Lake
		Dacy Lake
		Hearth Lake
		Island Lake
Speight Township	-	Frederick Lake
Barr & Lundy Townships	-	LeMoyne Lake
Klock Township	-	Klock Lake
		Lake #9
		Lake #18
Van Nostrand Township	-	Kerry Lake
		Rainbow Lake
Cole Township	-	Lake #8
Canton Township	-	Lake #28
		Lake #44
		Lake #51
Chambers Township	-	Guppy Lake
Joan Township	-	Spitzig Lake
Scholes Township	-	Longbow Lake
Vogt Township	-	Aileen Lake
Torrington Township	-	Lowry Lake
Askin Township	-	Rankin Lake
Hartle Township	-	Hartle Lake
		Alice Lake
Eldridge Township	-	Maxam Lake
Herbert Township	-	Owain Lake
South Lorrain Township	-	Lorrain Lake
Cassels Township	-	Blueberry Lake
Lorrain Township	-	Latour Lake

TEMAGAMI DISTRICT

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KIRKLAND LAKE



Ministry of
Natural
Resources
Ontario

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